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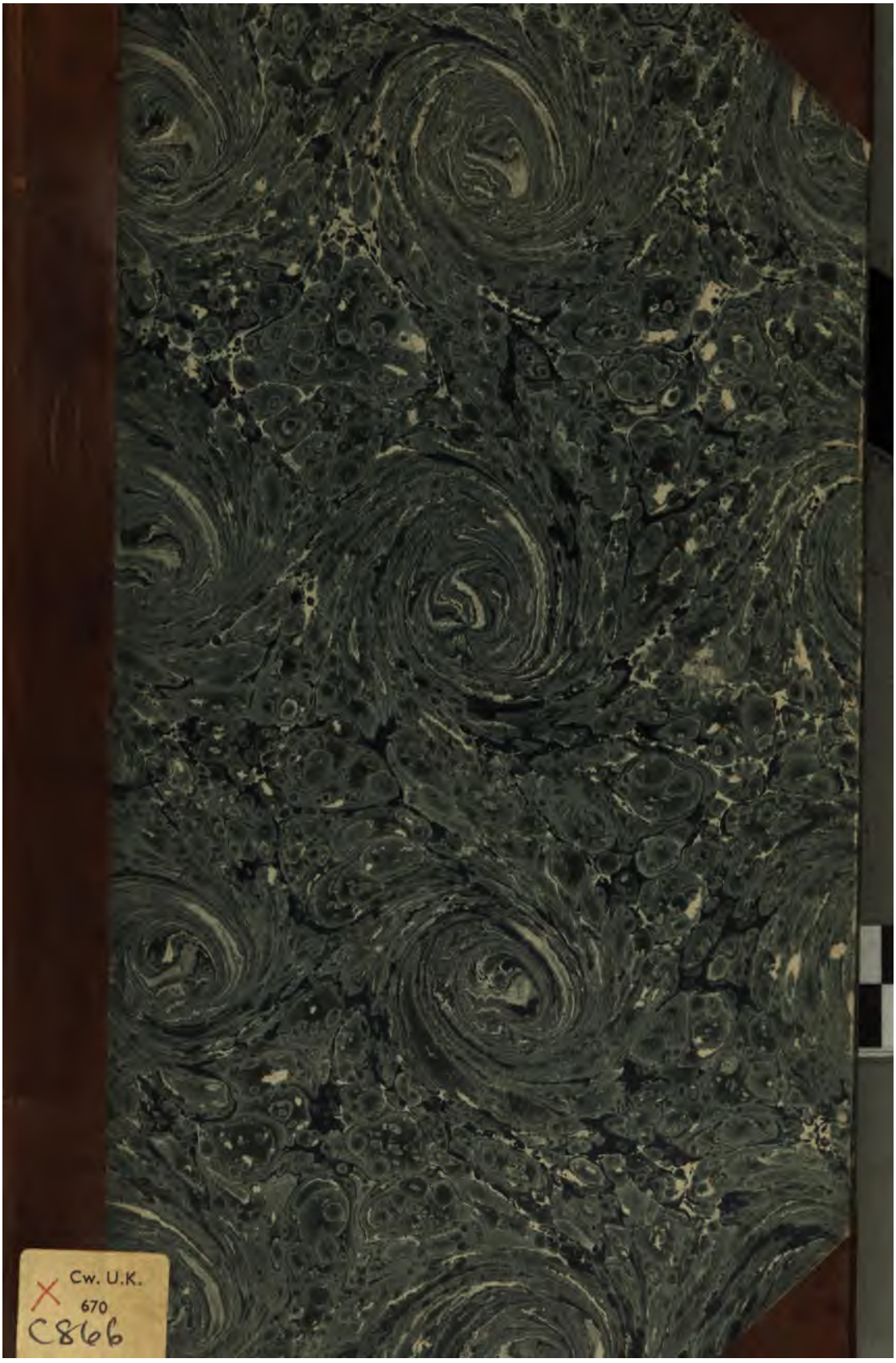
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THE

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE, &c.

[Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.]

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

To enquire into the ESTABLISHMENT of the

COURTS OF JUSTICE IN WESTMINSTER-HALL,

THE

COURTS OF ASSIZE; THE CIVIL LAW COURTS; AND

The different SUBORDINATE OFFICES attached to each COURT,

WITH

The FEES, DUTIES, APPOINTMENTS and DURATION of INTEREST of each Officer belonging to them.

Agreeable to the RETURNS made by themselves to the COMMITTEE.

LONDON:

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1799.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT having been thought proper to make a Parliamentary enquiry into the Nature and Eſtabliſhment of the ſeveral public offices, a committee of gentlemen (Members of the Houſe of Commons) was appointed for that purpoſe on the 13th of *March*, 1797.

The object to which their enquiries were directed, was, an examination of what regulations and checks have been applied to controul ALL the branches of Public Expenditure ſince 1782; "and what further "meaſures can be adopted, either for reducing the public "expenditure, or for diminiſhing the total amount of "official ſalaries and emoluments, without detriment to "the public ſervices."

The Committee, in the proſecution of their enquiries, proceeded to the ſeveral COURTS OF JUSTICE in Weſtminſter Hall; the Courts of Aſſize, and of Great Seſſions; and alſo of the Civil Law Courts; according to the ſurveys made under the royal commiſſion in the year 1732: with an enumeration of all the different offices attached to each court, and the returns made to the orders of the Committee by the proper officers belonging to each office.

It appears by the Committee, that the higheſt judicial offices are ſupported principally by ſalaries either payable out of the civil liſt, or charged upon the conſolidated fund, although they derive conſiderable emoluments from official fees, and that in the year 1779, the Houſe called for accounts of the Groſs and Net Produce of the ſalaries of all the Judges in England, Wales, and Scotland.

The Committee obſerving that all the ſubordinate offices in all the Courts are maintained principally by

fees

fees alone, "which are to be conſidered as ſo many "direct taxes levied upon the king's ſubjects," called for a like account of ſalaries and emoluments of theſe offices, which met with ſome oppoſition; but it appearing that the Crown and Parliament have continually interpoſed their controul to prevent the encroachment of abuſe in thoſe fees—it was given up.

Although the importance of the following Report may juſtly recommend it to the attention of the public, and perhaps particularly to thoſe gentlemen in the practice (as ſeveral very judicious obſervations have been made which if noticed would be very beneficial) it is only ONE of thoſe which has been produced by the extraordinary abilities and unwearied attention of the Committee. The different Reports that have been by them preſented to the Houſe (of which this is the TWENTY SEVENTH) embrace ſuch a multiplicity of intereſting matter, uſeful to the public and individuals in all the public offices, that it has drawn remarks* not unfavourable to the publication, of which this is only a part.

That ſome idea may be entertained of the nature of theſe Reports, a table of the Contents of the Third Volume (of which the Twenty Seventh Report makes a very conſiderable part) is herewith exhibited.

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* The Public will receive from the Work before us, ſuch a fund of uſeful information, that if the evils pointed out in thoſe Reports remain uncorrected, the neglect will be ſolely occaſioned by the want of patriotic energy in a future Houſe of Commons. Every article of expenditure is here diſpoſed under its proper head—the ſtate of each office is in general well explained.

From theſe extracts our readers may judge of the importance of this Publication, which ought to be peruſed by every one who wiſhes to have a juſt idea of our Financial Syſtem. The Members of the Committee have deſerved well of their Country, for preparing ſuch ample materials for future reſearches. CRITICAL REVIEW, *November*, 1798. P. 322.——MONTHLY REVIEW, *July*, 1798.—P. 351.——ANALYTICAL REVIEW, *June*, 1798.

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ERRATUM.

Line 1, Page 22, for Property, read *Propriety.*

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE appointed further to examine and ſtate the total Amount of the Public Debts, and of the Intereſts and Charges attending the ſame, as they ſtood on the 5th of January 1797; diſtinguiſhing what Part thereof had ariſen ſince the 5th of January 1793: And likewiſe of the Amount of the Produce, for each of the Four Years preceding the 5th of January 1797, of the Permanent Taxes which exiſted previous to the 5th of January 1793; and of the Produce of the ſeveral Taxes provided for defraying the increaſed Charge of the Public Debt within the ſaid Period: Likewiſe, to examine and ſtate the Amount of any Unfunded Debt or Demands outſtanding on the 5th of January 1797; and of the expected total Amount of the Public Expenſes for the Year ending the 5th of January 1798, as far as the ſame can now be aſcertained or eſtimated by the ſeveral Offices; together with the Amount of the Ways and Means that have been provided to defray the ſame—

And to ſtate an Account of the Progreſs that has been made on the Reduction of the Public Debt ſince the 5th of July 1786; of the Amount of the Sums now Annually applicable thereto; and of the further Progreſs which may be expected to be made, as far as the ſame can at preſent be aſcertained in the Reduction of the Debt now exiſting—

And to examine and conſider what Regulations and Checks have been applied, in order to controul the ſeveral Branches of the Public Expenditure, and how far the ſame have been effectual; and alſo, what Increaſe or Diminution has taken place, ſince the Year 1782, in the Number, or in the Amount, of the Salaries and Emoluments of different Public Offices, and whether any and what further Meaſures can be adopted for reducing any Part of the ſaid Expenditure, or for diminiſhing the total Amount of ſuch Salaries and Emoluments, without Detriment to the Public Service; and to report their Obſervations thereon to the Houſe—

And who were inſtructed to ſtate an Account of the Public Revenue for the Year 1797; diſtinguiſhing the Groſs Receipt upon each Branch; the ſeveral Deductions Incident thereto; their reſpective Charges of Management; their Net Produce; the Payments made thereout for National Purpoſes, and

the

the final Payments actually made into the Exchequer—

And alſo inſtructed to ſtate an Account of the Public Funded Debt, as the ſame ſtood on the 5th Day of April 1798; diſtinguiſhing the different Funds in which it is inveſted—the Capital Stock of each Fund—the Annual Intereſt thereof—the Annual Intereſt of Annuities for Terms—the Charges of Management—the Annual Charge upon the Conſolidated Fund—and Annuity of £1. per Centum upon Capitals created ſince the 5th Day of January 1793—

And alſo inſtructed to ſtate an Account of the ſeveral Stocks or Annuities redeemed by the Commiſſioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, between the 1ſt Day of July 1786 and the 5th Day of April 1798, as they ſtood on the laſt-mentioned Day in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and of the South Sea Company; diſtinguiſhing as to the Debt previous to 1793, viz. its Amount, how much thereof has been ſince redeemed, and what Sums are applicable to the Reduction thereof; and diſtinguiſhing alſo, as to the ſubſequent Debt in like Manner, its Amount, how far redeemed, and what Sums are applicable thereto.

IN proceeding to reſume the Conſideration of the ſeveral Matters referred to Your Committee, They have thought it moſt convenient to enter, firſt, upon the Inſtruction which requires them to ſtate the Amount of the PUBLIC REVENUE for the Year 1797; and in the Execution of this Part of their Duty, They have alſo ſtated ſuch further Facts and Obſervations reſpecting the Collection of each Branch of the Revenue, as appeared to be materially connected with the Statements contained in their Reports of laſt Seſſion upon the ſame Subjects.

They have, in the next Place, proceeded to execute thoſe Inſtructions which require them to ſtate an Account of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT, and the Progreſs made in its REDUCTION; and, with this primary Head of Expenditure, They have alſo taken into their Conſideration the other principal Branches of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE for the Year 1797, which are charged upon the Conſolidated Fund, and alſo thoſe which are uſually claſſed under the Heads of Navy, Army, Ordnance, and Miſcellaneous Services; and They have at the ſame Time ſtated how far the actual Expenſe incurred upon each has tallied with the previous Eſtimate, conceiving that ſuch a Compariſon might be of material Uſe in aſcertaining how far the Regulations and Checks upon the Public Expenditure have been effectual.

Several of the DEPARTMENTS connected with theſe Branches of Expenditure, were examined and reported upon LAST YEAR; and Your Committee, in purſuing this

this Part of their Inquiries during the preſent Seſſion, have endeavoured alſo to lay before the Houſe, a detailed Account of ſuch OTHER DEPARTMENTS* as appeared to them to be the principal Objects for the Examination of which the Houſe thought it Expedient to renew their Powers. OF THE CROWN LANDS, WOODS, and FORESTS, and their preſent Syſtem of Management, Your Committee have treated under the Head of Revenue. Of THE MINT, They have called for an Account of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and of its comparative Increaſe or Decreaſe, ſince the Year 1782; but They have forborne to enter upon the Conſideration of any future Meaſures reſpecting this Office, as They found at the Time of their Re-appointment, that an extenſive Inveſtigation into the general State of the Coins of this Kingdom, and the preſent Eſtabliſhment and Conſtitution of the Mint, had been recently ſet on Foot, and was then actually depending (as They underſtand it ſtill to be) before His Majeſty's Privy Council, for the very Purpoſe of conſidering of ſuch Alterations and Improvements as that Department may require. The ſeveral Matters upon which Your Committee have ſeparately reported, during the preſent Seſſion, beſides the State of the PUBLIC REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1797, and the State of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT AND ITS REDUCTION, together with the EXPENDITURE INCURRED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1797, are,—THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE;—THE PRIVY SEAL OFFICE;—THE COURTS OF JUSTICE;—THE POLICE AND CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS;—THE STATIONARY OFFICE;—THE ADMIRALTY, DOCK-YARDS, AND TRANSPORTS;—THE VICTUALLING OFFICE;—THE SICK AND WOUNDED;—CHATHAM CHEST, GREENWICH HOSPITAL, and CHELSEA HOSPITAL;—ARMY

* See Report XIV. of this Committee.

EXPEN-

EXPENDITURE;—and THE OFFICES OF SECRETARY AT WAR, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, COMMISSARY GENERAL OF MUNSTERS, and the MILITARY GOVERNMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Your Committee have alſo reported upon THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND;—and in the Courſe of their Inquiries into the General Expenditure, They have obtained and annexed to their Reports an Account of all the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE BRITISH COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA, THE WEST INDIES, and NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW

LAW REPORT.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

YOUR Committee, in proceeding to inquire into the Offices exercised in the Courts of Juſtice, have thought it moſt expedient to follow the ſame Courſe, which They find to have been adopted when the laſt Parliamentary Inquiry took place reſpecting theſe Offices.

In the Year 1732, a Committee was appointed by the Houſe for the Purpoſe of examining into the State of theſe Offices, and the particular Fees incident to each; and that Committee having aſcertained the Exiſtence of ſuch Facts as in their Judgment were ſufficient to lay the Foundation for further Inquiry, reported them to the Houſe, which conſidered them as affording the proper Grounds for a further Inveſtigation by Commiſſion from the Crown, and addreſſed His Majeſty to carry it into Effect.

Upon the preſent Occaſion, the Inquiry which Your Committee are directed to inſtitute is of the ſame Extent, though for a differeht Purpoſe; its Object being to examine into the total Amouht of the Salaries and Emoluments of theſe Offices, and to conſider of any Meaſures which it may be fit to adopt for reducing the Public Expenditure, and diminiſhing the total Amount of theſe Salaries and Emoluments, without Detriment to the Public Service. Your Committee have therefore called

called for a General Account from all the Offices belonging to the ſeveral Courts; and they have ſelected ſuch Materials as appeared to them to be moſt applicable to the Purpoſes of Retrenchment; ſubmitting to the Houſe, whether the Proſecution of any further Inquiries, if they ſhould be thought neceſſary, may not properly take place, as they did in the laſt Inſtance, under a Commiſſion acting by the Appointment and Authority of the Crown.

§. 1. WITH this View Your Committee have proceeded, in the firſt Place, to inquire generally into the Scale of the ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, and into the Principles by which the Salaries and Emoluments of their reſpective Offices are regulated and controlled.

An Enumeration of all the Offices * belonging to the ſeveral Courts of Weſtminſter Hall, the Courts of Aſſize and of Great Seſſions, and alſo of the Civil Law Courts, according to the Surveys made under the Royal Commiſſion of the Year 1732, and the Returns now received, is ſubjoined to this Report.

It appears to Your Committee, that the higheſt Judicial Offices in almoſt all the Courts are ſupported principally by Salaries, either payable out of the Civil Liſt, or expreſsly charged upon the Conſolidated Fund, although in ſeveral Inſtances they derive conſiderable Emoluments from the Official Fees †. In the Year 1779, the Houſe called for Accounts of the Groſs and Net Produce of the Salaries of the Chief Juſtices, Chief Baron, and of all the Puiſne Judges in England, together with thoſe of the Judges for Wales, and the Judges of the Courts of Seſſion and Exchequer in Scot-

* Supplement (A.) † See 24th Report of this Committee.

land.

land. Your Committee have upon the preſent Occaſion annexed to their Report a Statement of the Groſs and Net Average Amount of the Salaries and Emoluments belonging to all the great Judicial Offices in England *, extracted from the Returns which have been made to their Orders, or from the Information which they have received in the Courſe of their Inquiries.

According to the Average of the Three laſt Years, the Net Amount of the Salaries and Emoluments of the Office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Btitain is £.9,737 : That of the Lord Chief Juſtice of England, £.4,719 : Of the Maſter of the Rolls, £.3,475 : Of the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, £.4,272 : And of the Lord Chief Baron, £.2,930. The higheſt Net Amount of the Salaries and Emoluments, which has been received by any of the Puiſne Judges of England, taken upon the ſame Average, is £.2,232 ; in ſeveral Inſtances it has not much exceeded £.1,800, and in one Inſtance, for the Year 1797, it was only £.1,755.

The Chief Juſtice of Cheſter appears to have received £.954, and each of the Seven other Juſtices of Great Seſſions in Wales, from about £.500 to £.700, as the Net Amount of their Salaries and Emoluments from the ſame Period, ſo far as they can be aſcertained †.

The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, upon an Average of the ſame Period (being a Time of War) has received, in Salaries and Emoluments to the Net Amount of £.4,250 ; the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, who is ſtiled, The Maſter Keeper or Commiſſary of the Court, £.1,791, and the Judge of the Conſiſtory Court of London, £.251 ‡.

* Supplement (B.) † Supplement (C D. E. F.) ‡ Supplement (G. H. I.)

The Subordinate Offices in all the Courts are maintained principally by Fees alone; which are to be conſidered as ſo many direct Taxes levied upon the King's Subjects, for the ſpecific Purpoſe of defraying the Charge of thoſe Offices to which they are incident, and levied generally upon thoſe Perſons to whom the particular Eſtabliſhment renders the moſt direct Service; affording a Mode of ſupporting it which may be œconomical to the Public and not prejudicial to the Suitors, in every Caſe where a preciſe Rate is fixed, moderate in its Amount, duly proportioned to the particular Service, and more eſpecially wherever Circumſtances will allow of the aggregate Amount being carried over to a common Fund for the general Support of the whole Eſtabliſhment.

To check and regulate theſe Charges, and prevent the Encroachment of Abuſe in theſe Fees, the Crown and Parliament have continually interpoſed their Controul. The laſt and moſt comprehenſive Proceeding of this Sort was that which was inſtituted by the Houſe of Commons in the Year 1730, followed by the Report of a Committee in 1732, and a general Survey by Royal Commiſſion, in the Courſe of which many particular Checks and Regulations were recommended, and afterward ſubſtantially carried into effect ſo far as regarded the Court of Chancery; the reſt never received the final Determination of the principal Commissioners.

The Number of Officers belonging to the Eſtabliſhment of the COURT OF CHANCERY, beſides the Sworn Clerks, who act as Solicitors, is about One Hundred *. Of this Number there are Eighteen, whoſe Emoluments upon an Average of the laſt Three Years, exceed £. 1,000

* Supplement K. 1. to 38.

per

per Annum, namely, the Ten Maſters in Chancery, whoſe Net Receipt is from £.1,914 to £.1,062 each; beſide the Accomptant General, whoſe Net Annual Receipt from Salary and Fees amounts to £.1,204; the Four Regiſters, whoſe Net Receipt is from £.1,182 to £.1056; the Clerk of the Reports, who receives £.1,171; the Clerk of the Hanaper, £.1,811; the Clerk of the Crown, £.1,170; and the Clerk of the Office for the Execution of the Laws and Statutes concerning Bankrupts, whoſe Average Receipt is £.3,577: Beſides theſe, there are Three whoſe Receipt exceeds £. 500 a Year; viz. The Purſe Bearer, £.554; the Secretary to the Commiſſions of Bankrupt, £. 650; and the Meſſenger to the Great Seal, £. 617: The other Fourſcore Offices are all below £. 500 a Year; and the Profits of ſome of them do not exceed Forty Shillings. The total Net Annual Receipt of theſe Officers of the Court of Chancery, diſtinct from what ariſes from the Buſineſs tranſacted by the Sixty Clerks and others in their Capacity of Solicitors, is about £.38,000 per Annum.

The Number of the Officers belonging to the COURT OF KING'S BENCH is about Forty *. Of theſe, there are Seven whoſe Net Annual Receipt exceeds £.1,000; viz. The Chief Clerk £.5,136; the Cuſtos Brevium, £.1,166; the Secondary, £.1,100; the Clerk of the Rules, £.2,767; the Clerk of the Papers, £.1,160; the Marſhal, £.1,250; and the Clerk of the Lord Chief Juſtice, who receives from £.1,100, to £.1,400 per Annum: Beſides theſe, there are Three Clerks of Niſi Prius, whoſe Net Annual Average Receipt amounts together to £.977: The Clerk of the Niſi Prius to the Lord Chief Juſtice in London and Middleſex, receives about £.655; and there are about Thirty other Officers, whoſe

* Supplement (L. 1. to 27.)

Receipts are in a deſcending Scale, from £.500 to Forty Shillings. The total Net Receipt of all theſe Officers is about £.22,000 per Annum.

In the COMMON PLEAS there are alſo about Forty Officers *; of whom the Three Prothonotaries have ſeverally received, upon a Net Annual Average of the laſt Three Years, £.1,243, £.1,231, £.1,231; the Net Average Receipt of the Warden of the Fleet is ſtated at £.800 per Annum; the Receipt of the Cuſtos Brevium is £455; none of the reſt amount to £400 a Year, and Sixteen of them are upon a Scale deſcending from £.200 a Year to the loweſt Sum that can be ſtated. The total Net Receipt of all theſe Officers is about £.10,000 per Annum.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER comprizes about Sixty Officers †, of which there are only Two, whoſe Salaries and Emoluments amount to £.1,000 and upwards; namely: The Firſt Secondary in the Pipe Office, whoſe Net Receipt is £.1,050; and the Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber, whoſe Net Profits may be ſtated to be about £.1,000; the King's Remembrancer receives £.870 per Annum, and the Deputy Remembrancer from Fees £.840, and the Sworn Clerks in that Office from £.768 to £.71, beſides the Produce of Buſineſs tranſacted there by ſuch of theſe and other Clerks as act in the Capacity of Solicitors. The Clerk of the Pipe's Net Average Receipt is £.630. Above One Half of the Officers belonging to this Court do not appear to receive ſo much as £.200 per Annum each, and ſeveral of them not ſo much as £.50 per Annum. Your Committee do not find that there exiſts on the Equity Side

* Supplement (M. 1. to 28.) † Supplement (N. 1. to 29.)

of

of the Court of Exchequer any Office eſtabliſhed upon the ſame Footing, as that of the Accomptant General of the Court of Chancery, which has been found by Experience to afford the moſt perfect Security to the Caſh of the Suitors. The total Net Receipt of all the Officers of this Court appears to be about £.15,000.

In the COURT OF GREAT SESSIONS OF WALES *, One of the ſubordinate Officers appears to receive £.700; there are Three others exceeding £.200 per Annum, and only Three more which exceed £.100 per Annum.

In the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY the Offices of the Regiſtrar and Marſhal have riſen during the preſent War to a very large Amount beyond their ordinary Receipt in Time of Peace †. In the Year 1792, the Regiſtrar of the Courts of Admiralty, Prizes, and Delegates, received only £.111 as the total Net Profits of theſe Three Offices; and in the Year 1797, for the Firſt Office he received £.10,340, for the Second £.1,024, but the Third did not produce £.20.

In the Year 1792, the Marſhal of the High Court of Admiralty received only £.221. 18*s.* 6*d.*; and in the 1797, £.4,210.

The ſubordinate Offices in the PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY are, the Regiſtrarſhip, of which the Net Average Receipt has been £.2,780, and the other Four Offices from £.261 to £.30 per Annum.

In the COURT OF ARCHES ‡, the largeſt Net Receipt of any of theſe Offices is £.63. The CONSISTORY

* Supplement (C. D. E. F.) † Supplement (P. to 6.)
‡ Supplement (H. I.)

COURT

COURT OF LONDON has but Two Officers, of whom One has received £.302, and the other only £.15 per Annum, upon an Average of the ſame Period.

§. 2. IT is the Duty of Your Committee to ſtate, in the next Place, what actual Increaſe or Diminution of Salaries and Emoluments has taken Place ſince the Year 1782; and upon this Head it does not appear, that there has been any Increaſe whatever in the Salaries of any of the Judges of the Courts of Weſtminſter Hall, or of Great Seſſions, ſince the Year 1782; but ſome Augmentation was made in the Year 1779 to thoſe of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer and the Puiſne Judges. The Judge of the High Court of Admiralty uſed to receive a Salary of £.400 in Peace, and £.800 in War; but in December 1783, the Salary was increaſed to £.1,380 in Time of Peace, with an Addition of £.400 in Time of War; it is paid by the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

With regard to Fees, there does not appear to have been any Variation, except what may have taken place in the total Amount received in right of each Office, which muſt neceſſarily fluctuate with the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Buſineſs to be tranſacted; and ſo far as the Returns laid before Your Committee furniſh the Means of aſcertaining the Fact, the Buſineſs of the COMMON LAW COURTS, and conſequently the Emoluments of their Judicial and Miniſterial Offices, ſeem to have been increaſing ſince the Year 1782 till of late, when they have begun to decreaſe. In the EQUITY Courts they are repreſented to have been ſtationary. Nor does there appear to be any very material Variation in the CIVIL LAW Courts within this Period, except in the Admiralty, where the Circumſtances of the War have

have produced a very large temporary Increaſe. Throughout the Courts of Great Seſſions in WALES, the Decreaſe has been conſiderable, as might naturally be expected, from the greater Felicity of Intercourſe which in modern Times has obtained between the principal Courts of Juſtice in the Metropolis and the remoter Parts of the Kingdom.

§. 3. IN conſidering the further Meaſures which it becomes the Duty of your Committee to ſubmit to the Wiſdom of the Houſe, for the Reduction of the Public Expenditure and Diminution of the total Amount of the Salaries and Emoluments belonging to the Offices in Courts of Juſtice, Your Committee have been more than commonly anxious to keep in View that important Point of their Inſtructions, which requires that it be ſuch Reduction only as it may be without Detriment to the Public Service.

1. At the ſame Time, therefore, that in reviewing Eſtabliſhments of ſuch high Antiquity and Dignity, they cannot but acknowledge the Truth of the Obſervation made by LORD BACON, that Time is the greateſt of all Innovators, and muſt be counteracted by human Counſel: They have alſo thought incumbent upon them to govern their own Judgment, by the Maxims delivered upon the immediate Subject of their preſent Inquiries by an Authority moſt eminently entitled to their Attention and Confidence, that of LORD HALE, who after paſſing irreproachable through the moſt tumultuous Times; of which he had witneſſed the Cauſes and the Conſequences, was appointed after the Reſtoration to fill ſucceſſively the Offices of Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Chief Juſtice of England.

Your

Your Committee, in perfect Coincidence with his Opinion, "that the Amendment of Things amiſs timely, may "do very much good, and prevent very much Evil that "may otherwiſe enſue," have alſo endeavoured to keep in View thoſe Conditions which in his Judgment were indiſpenſable to the preſent Recommendation of any Changes; namely; 1ſt, "That the Change be demon-"ſtrably for the better." 2dly, "That the Change, "though moſt clearly ſo, be not in Foundations or "Principles, but in ſuch Things as may conſiſt with the "general Frame and Baſis of the Government or Law." And 3dly, "That the Change be not too much at once, "or at leaſt not more than the Exigence of the Thing "requires."

In Addition to theſe Conſiderations, and to the practical Changes which Lord Hale alſo propoſed, as conſiſtent with his own Principles of Amendment, Your Committee have looked to the more recent Recommendations ſubmitted to the principal Commiſſioners, who ſuperintended the Inquiries directed in 1732.

And beyond this, They have uniformly been of Opinion, as they had Occaſion repeatedly to ſtate in their Reports to the Houſe laſt Year, that Public Faith and Juſtice to Individuals require that any Retrenchment or Reduction which may be thought expedient for the Public Service ſhould be carried into Effect with a ſtrict Attention to all preſent Rights of Office, which can render their Poſſeſſion valuable, operating only upon future Vacancies as they ſhall gradually occur.

2. In examining the Eſtabliſhments of the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice by this Standard, Your Committee have thought proper to lay down a marked Diſtinction between

between thoſe Offices which are executed in Perſon, and thoſe whereof the Duties have either ceaſed, or are executed by Deputy. As to this latter Claſs of Offices, it is true, that the occaſional Superintendence of the principal Officer may poſſibly in ſome Inſtances, and in ſome Degree, be important to the Public; but your Committee, conceiving at the ſame Time, that its practical Utility is not likely to be very frequent, think they may reaſonably preſume, that a Reduction in this Claſs might be gradually made, not only without Detriment to the Public Service, but with very great and important Advantages to the Public in Point of Œconomy, as well as of general Example.

Theſe are the Conſiderations which your Committee find were chiefly relied upon by Lord Hale, in his own Times, with a View to practical Reduction in the Offices of the Court of Exchequer; and your Committee think the ſame Reaſoning applies unanſwerable to other Courts, wherever ſimilar Circumſtances exiſt.

In the Exchequer, Lord Hale recommended the Abolition of the Offices of Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer, Chief Clerk of the Pipe, Comptroller of the Pipe, King's Remembrancer, the Receiver and Remembrancer of Firſt Fruits, Uſher of the Exchequer, Chief Marſhal, Chamberlain, and ſome of the Auditors; and his Obſervation upon them is this: "If theſe Officers are not neceſſary, "why are they continued? If they are, why ſhould "they not be executed at the Charge only which accrues "from the Deputy, and the Benefit of the nominal Of-"ficer, that doth nothing, be retrenched as a needleſs "Charge?"

Carrying forward theſe Principles, Your Committee have accordingly applied them to all the Superior Courts of Juſtice, and they have annexed a Liſt of ſuch Offices as They conceive to fall within this Deſcription in each of the Courts, leaving the practical Duties of theſe Offices undiſturbed in the Hands of the ſeveral Deputies, and without in any Degree impairing thoſe Salaries and Emoluments which are, by Experience, found to be ſufficient for compenſating the Services actually performed. The Net Annual Receipt, upon an Average of the laſt Three Years, derived from all the Offices which are returned, or proved to be executed by Deputy, (not including thoſe which are hereditary) appears to be

In the Court of Chancery - - -	£.13,510
In the Court of King's Bench - - -	6,277
In the Court of Common Pleas - -	1,063
In the Court of Exchequer - - -	4,151
In the Courts of Great Seſſions for Wales	1,878
Total per Annum -	£. 26,879

In looking to the Comencement and progreſſive Growth of this Fund, it is material to remark, that the Number of Offices to fall in is between Sixty and Seventy, whereof between Thirty and Forty are not liable to be affected by the reverſionary Grants, and are under the Patronage of other Offices, whoſe Tenure is not for Life: And although ſome may have been included in the preceding Enumeration, which upon further Inveſtigation it may bet hought more expedient to preſerve, yet there is great Probability that others may have been omitted, which are ſubſtantially within the Deſcription

of

of thoſe which might be properly ſuppreſſed in part or in the whole, and eſpecially ſuch as are holden by ſeveral Perſons conjointly, whereof one becomes virtually the Deputy to the others, who render no Service whatever for the Emoluments which they receive.

Beſides theſe, there are ſome Offices in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and in the High Court of Admiralty, of the ſame Deſcription, which Your Committee reſerve for Notice in another Point of View: But they have purpoſely forborne to include in the preceding Enumeration the Two Chief Juſticeſhips in Eyre, conceiving, that for the Reaſons ſimilar to thoſe which They have aſſigned upon a former Occaſion *, it may, perhaps, be wiſe to preſerve Offices of ſuch Rank and Dignity in the State for the Reward of eminent Services in high Public Stations, or as they may afford the honourable Means of compenſating the Service of thoſe who fill uſeful or laborious Offices, from which they derive no Emoluments whatever. The ſame Conſiderations apply ſtill more ſtrongly to the Chancellorſhip of the Duchy of Lancaſter, which (beſides other Circumſtances peculiar to itſelf) is inveſted with ſeveral important Duties in the Adminiſtration of the Duchy and its Revenues.

3. From the Salaries and Emoluments of the ſeveral Offices, as they gradually fall in at the Expiration of their reſpective Grants, a large Fund might evidently be formed, by requiring the Deputies who now execute the Duties, to pay thenceforth into it the ſame Sums which they are now accuſtomed to render to their re-

* Report XXII.

ſpective Principals; and it might be further expedient to require an Annual Account of the Fund itſelf to be laid before Parliament.

To what Objects ſuch a Fund might be moſt properly applied may admit of great Deliberation; but it will be ſufficient for Your Committee to ſuggeſt ſome of the moſt urgent Claims which preſent themſelves.

Firſt, It would evidently promote the Public Service in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and materially contribute to maintain its Dignity, if thoſe efficient Offices of High Rank and Truſt in the Courts of Law or Equity, which may now be deemed to have an inadequate Proviſion, ſhould receive ſome Augmentation to their Appointments; and this Fund would furniſh the Means of accompliſhing it, without any additional Charge upon the Public, though perhaps leſs ſpeedily in its Beginnings than ſuch an immediate Claim may be thought to require. The Language of Parliament, in the ſeveral Statutes for augmenting the Salaries of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Puiſne Judges of the ſeveral Courts of Weſtminſter Hall, expreſſly declares the Propriety of eſtabliſhing ſome ſpecific Fund for this Object; although the only particular Fund created for it has been long ſince conſolidated with the Reſt of the Public Revenue. And Your Committee, in Confirmation of the Propriety of ſuch a Meaſure, beg leave to remark, that about Thirty Years ago an Augmentation was made by Parliament to the Salaries of the Maſters in Chancery out of that Fund, which is ordinarily termed the Dead Caſh of the Court; and from the ſame Fund it may be ſtill proper to ſupply any further Augmentation which their Salaries may be thought to require.

Another

Another Object of great Importance to the Public Intereſts has occurred to Your Committee, which might alſo be provided for out of ſuch a Fund as is now propoſed; namely, the Supply of a ſure, adequate, and honourable Proviſion for all Perſons whoſe Length of Service may entitle them, or whoſe Age or Infirmities may oblige them, to retire from the laborious Duties of Judicial Stations; and by ſuch an Arrangement for their Superannuation, all Charges of this Nature would be defrayed in Eaſe of the Civil Liſt and Exchequer. A ſimilar Proviſion for the Maſters in Chancery, which, from the Nature of the Duties incident to their Offices, is an Object of ſimilar Importance to the Public, might not improperly be drawn out of that particular Fund from which their Salaries have been augmented.

Another Object to which ſuch a Fund might and ought to be applied, would be the Compenſation due to thoſe Judicial Offices which at preſent poſſeſs by Law a valuable Patronage in Diſpoſal of ſome of the Miniſterial Offices in their reſpective Courts. Your Committee have already repreſented the Obligations of Juſtice and Public Faith towards the preſent Poſſeſſors of ſuch Rights of Enjoyment or Patronage, and that none ſuch ſhould be diſturbed during their own Tenure; but if hereafter it ſhould be thought expedient to ſuppreſs any Part of thoſe Offices, and apply the Profits to the general Support of the Judicial Eſtabliſhments, it might nevertheleſs be proper, on Public Grounds, to give to the Two Chief Juſticeſhips a large and certain Increaſe of Salary out of the Profits of ſuch ſuppreſſed Offices, in lieu of the caſual and precarious Advantage which they have hitherto derived from theſe Rights. The

Judgment

Judgment of Parliament on the Property of giving fixed Salaries to Judicial Offices, inſtead of any precarious Emoluments, has been manifeſted by a Law of the preſent Reign, for regulating the Office of Maſter of the Rolls; and Your Committee think this to be a wiſe Principle, and a ſalutary Precedent. It is in the ſame Point of View alſo that the Sinecure Offices in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts may be fairly conſidered; for in all theſe Inſtances, the Intereſts of the State require that the high Offices to which theſe Rights are annexed, ſhould hold them as the Means of maintaining that Dignity which it is the Policy of the Conſtitution to maintain; and this Object can never be effectually ſecured, whilſt in every Caſe it depends upon indefinite Accident, whether the Perſon who holds the Office ſhould ever reap this Portion of the Reward which is deſigned for him by this Country; and where it may continually happen that thoſe who ſerve the Public the longeſt may be the leaſt benefited, and thoſe who ſerve it for the ſhorteſt Term may eventually carry off the largeſt Share of this Species of Remuneration, which ſeems to be in every Way ſo unſuited to its Purpoſe.

A further Object, and perhaps, of the moſt permanent Benefit to the Public, to which ſuch a Fund might be applied, would be the Correction of any ſuch Proceedings in Courts of Juſtice, as by courſe of Time may be found in various Inſtances to be burthenſome to the Suitors without advancing Juſtice; and which, nevertheleſs, could not be wholly done away without providing an Indemnification to Offices, which are in other Reſpects abſolutely neceſſary, although materially ſupported at preſent by the Emoluments derived from thoſe particular Proceedings. It may ſuffice, in this Place, as to the

the Common Law Courts, to advert to the exiſting Practice of Proceedings in Error, which furniſh at preſent a very conſiderable Share of the Emoluments annexed by our Anceſtors to the Offices of Chief Juſtice in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas: And when it is ſeen by the annexed Returns, that out of 1,809 Writs of Error, which were ſued out in the Three laſt Years, only Twenty were actually argued, and that in moſt of the other Caſes Juſtice was delayed for nearly Twelve Months, and the Object of the Suit expoſed to the Riſk of being loſt by the intermediate Inſolvency or Death of the Parties, there can be little Doubt that the Aid of ſuch a Fund to procure the Redreſs of ſuch a Grievance muſt be highly deſirable; and the more ſo, as at preſent this Engine of Delay conſtitutes perhaps the only conſiderable Evil of that Deſcription which can be imputed to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice under the Common Law of England.

The Delay and Expenſe of Traverſes upon Indictments for Miſdemeanors are indeed a Grievance of the ſame Species, though different in Degree, and might be obviated by ſimilar Means.

And poſſibly it might not be thought improper in other Courts, ſuch as the High Court of Admiralty, to apply the Profits of ſuch Offices as are now executed by Deputy to the Formation of a general Fund for ſimilar Purpoſes; retaining the Fees themſelves, where their total Amount is conſiderable, at the ſame Time that their Preſſure is light upon the Suitors; and aboliſhing the Fees in thoſe Inſtances where the Objections to their Continuance outweigh the Benefits to be derived from their

their Accumulation for the Public Uſe; a Conſideration which applies very ſtrongly to the Poundage Fees deducted from the Proceeds of the Sale of all Ships and Cargoes brought into the Court of Admiralty in the Courſe of Litigation, and which Poundage Fees, belonging to the ſeveral Offices of Regiſtrar and Marſhal, amounted in the Year 1797 to no leſs than £.6,858.

As Parliament has alſo thought it expedient that Public Buildings ſhould be erected for tranſacting the Buſineſs belonging to many important Offices of the Executive Government, poſſibly it might not be deemed an improper Application of the Surplus Produce of ſuch a Fund as is here propoſed, if at any convenient Seaſon ſome Portion of it were applied to the Erection of Edifices for the Accommodation of the Judges in the Multiplicity of Buſineſs which they have to tranſact out of Court, and alſo for the Accommodation of the Suitors, by concentrating the Public Offices of each Court, which are at preſent ſcattered in different Buildings belonging to private Owners, and in many Reſpects highly inconvenient to the Public. Conſiderations like theſe have been already thought to deſerve the Interpoſition of Parliament in the Inſtance of the Court of Chancery; and large Sums have been repeatedly granted out of the Fund called the Dead Caſh of that Court, for the very Purpoſe of erecting the Buildings which are now in Uſe, as an important Object of Public Accommodation.

Your Committee have thus far entered into the Nature of thoſe Objects, for which it appeared to them

them that Reduction and Retrenchment might be made moſt profitably to the Public, by the Suppreſſion of Offices which may be deemed comparatively inefficient. With Regard to thoſe, however, which are efficient, they think alſo that ſome Reduction of Expenditure might very poſſibly take place without any Detriment, and even with much Benefit, to the Public Service. Of this Sort would be the Retrenchment which might be effected by a gradual Conſolidation of the Four Judicatures of Wales into One Circuit; the Extent whereof would be leſs than ſome of the preſent Circuits of England; and, as the Charge upon the Exchequer for the Salaries to the Eight Judges of Great Seſſions for Wales amounts to £.6,580 per Annum, beſides ſeveral other ſmall Patent Salaries to certain Circuit Offices, ſuch a Meaſure may deſerve Attention. And it is ſtill further to be remarked, that if it were thought conſiſtent with a liberal and enlightened Policy, to allow ſuch a Salary to all the Judges of England as might render this particular Reduction no longer important merely as a Meaſure of immediate Œconomy, Your Committee conceive, nevertheleſs, that it would become ſubſtantially and ultimately a Meaſure of Œconomy, if by ſuch a Conſolidation the Public could, without any further Expenſe, acquire the further Services of ſuch an additional Number of Engliſh Judges * as might aſſiſt in carrying on, without Interruption,

* Edw. VI. increaſed the Number of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, from Three to Six, and afterwards to Seven. Edw. the IIId. raiſed it to Nine. Richard the IId. appointed Five. Hen. the VIth. changed the Number Four Times. Edward the IVth. reduced it to Four. See DUGDALE Orig. JURID. Ch. 18. — James the Iſt. added a Fifth Judge to the

terruption, the Buſineſs of the Court of Chancery, during the occaſional and neceſſary Abſence of the Lord Chancellor, and afford a further Aſſiſtance, which would be highly uſeful, upon the Rota at the Old Bailey, and for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs at the Spring Aſſizes upon Three Circuits, which according to the Uſage of Modern Times are ſupplied only by One Judge upon each at that Seaſon of the Year.

It having been long conceived by many Perſons, whoſe Opinions are of conſiderable Weight upon theſe Subjects, that the Adminiſtration of criminal Juſtice upon the Circuits in England would receive eſſential Aid from the Appointment of ſome Officer who might act as a Deputy Attorney General for the Crown, in ſuperintending the regular Conduct of all Proſecutions: (an Inſtitution which ſubſiſts upon the Circuits in Scotland) Your Committee beg Leave to ſuggeſt upon this Occaſion, that if on mature Deliberation any ſimilar Inſtitution ſhould be thought expedient for the Engliſh Circuits, the Means of defraying the additional Charge incident to it, might alſo be derived from the Reduction of that Expenditure which is now employed to maintain the Judicatures of Wales.

With regard to the ſubordinate and miniſterial Offices, which though efficient, may require further Examination

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Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, "That the Circuits "might always be fully ſupplied with Judges of the ſuperior Courts." LORD COKE, PREF. 4 REP.—Charles the IId. added a Fifth Judge to the Common Pleas, to make up for the Abſence of One, who ſtill retained his Office. See SIR THOMAS RAYMOND, REP. Fo. 475.

amination and Reduction, Your Committee do not feel their Means or their Leiſure competent to purſue the Inquiry to any greater Length; but They think it their Duty to avail themſelves of the ſame Authority, and the ſame Lights as they have hitherto uſed, in pointing out upon this Head alſo the general Courſe of what may remain to be done. The Meaſures recommended by Lord Chief Juſtice Hale are, "1ſt, To reduce the Perquiſites of theſe Offices to ſuch a Medium as may be ſufficient for them that execute the Buſineſs. "2dly, To allow no ſuch Offices to be executed by Deputy, but to require that the Perſons appointed to them ſhould be ſuch as are educated, and experienced to fill them. "3dly, To enforce the Prohibition againſt the Sale of any Offices whatever, concerned in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice," namely, by repealing thoſe Proviſions in the Statute of Edward the Sixth which form any Exception to its general Operation: And, upon the ſubſequent Grant of any of theſe Offices, ſuch as were deemed to have Emoluments beyond the Merit of their Services might be charged with ſome proportionate and Annual Contribution in Aid of the general Fund. Many further Regulations when theſe Matters were ſubmitted in Detail to the principal Commiſſioners in the Year 1740; and ſuch of them as appear to be the moſt deſerving of Attention are ſubjoined to this Report.

In Concluſion; Your Committee ſubmit theſe ſeveral Conſiderations to the Houſe, conceiving that the general Effect of the Meaſures which they have preſumed to ſuggeſt may be obtained without Prejudice to any

exiſting individual Rights whatever; and that if carried into Execution, They would be highly conducive to the Public Service in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice; at the ſame Time that they tend directly to accompliſh the Purpoſes of Public Œconomy.

June 26th, 1798.

Supplement

Supplement (A.)

A LIST of the OFFICERS belonging to the Superior COURTS of JUSTICE in England and Wales.

I. The HIGH COURT of CHANCERY.

The LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR of GREAT BRITAIN.

The MASTER of the ROLLS.

The Maſters.
Accomptant General.
The Office of Regiſter.
Regiſter of Affidavits.
Examiners Office.
Office of Six Clerks.
Sworn Clerks.
Writing Clerks.
Clerks of the Inrolments.
Clerk of the Hanaper.
Petty Bag Office.
Prothonotary.
Curſitors.
Subpœna Office.
Sixpenny Writ Office.
Chaff Wax.
Sealer.
Uſher of the Court.
Purſe Bearer.
Lord Chancellor's Principal Secretary.
Secretary of the Preſentations.
Secretary of the Commiſſions.
Secretary of the Commiſſions of Bankrupts.
Clerk of the Inrolments in Bankruptcy.
Office for the Execution of the Laws and Statutes concerning Bankrupts.
Receiver of the Fines.
Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Decrees and Injunctions.
Secretary of Lunatics.
Clerk of the Cuſtodies of Ideots and Lunatics.
Serjeant at Arms.
Meſſenger, or Purſuivant.
Secretary of the Briefs.
Clerk of the Briefs.
Secretary of the Appeals.
Clerk of the Appeals*.
Gentlemen of the Chamber attending the Great Seal.

* N. B. By Return to the Committee this Office is ſaid not now to exiſt.

Uſher

Supplement (A.) *Continued.*

Uſher of the Hall at Lord Chancellor's.
Cryer of the Court.
Warden of the Fleet's Deputy, or Lord Chancellor's Tipſtaff.
Door-keeper of the Court.
Keeper of the Court.
Keeper of Records in the Tower.
Clerk of the Crown.
Clerk of the Letters Patent.
Examiner of the Letters Patent.
Clerk of the Leaſes*.
Clerk of Diſpenſations and Faculties.
Maſters in Chancery Extraordinary in the Country.
Chief Secretary of the Maſter of the Rolls.
Secretary of Cauſes at the Rolls.
Secretary of Decrees and Injunctions at the Rolls.
Clerk of the Chapel at the Rolls.
Uſher of the Hall at the Rolls.
Porter at the Rolls.

* N. B. By Return to the Committee this Office is ſaid not now to exiſt.

II. The

Supplement (A.) *Continued.*

II. The COURT of KING's BENCH.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of ENGLAND.
THREE PUISNE JUDGES.

Chief Clerk.
Secondary.
Clerk of the Rules.
Clerk of the Papers.
Clerk of the Doggetts.
Clerk of the Declarations.
Clerk of the Common Bails, Eſtreats, and Poſteas.
Signer of the Writs.
Clerk of the Treaſury, and Cuſtos Brevium and Recordorum.
Clerk of the Cuſtos Brevium. In the Inner and Upper Treaſury. In the Outer Treaſury.
The Clerks of the Niſi Prius.
Signer of the Bills of Middleſex.
Book Bearer.
Clerk of the Errors.
Sealer of the Writs.
Clerk of the Lord Chief Juſtice for tranſcribing Records of Niſi Prius.
The Judges Clerks.
Filazer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries.
Uſher and Cryer.
Deputy Cryers.
Deputy Uſhers.
Deputy Keeper of the Court.
Keeper of Weſtminſter Hall.
Aſſociate and Marſhal at Niſi Prius in London and Middleſex.
Clerk of Niſi Prius in London and Middleſex.
Cryer at Niſi Prius in London and Middleſex.

THE CROWN OFFICE.

Maſter of the Office.
Secondary.
Clerks.
Clerk of the Rules.
Examiner.
Calendar Keeper,
Clerk of the Grand Juries.

KING's BENCH PRISON.

Marſhal of the King's Bench Priſon.
Deputy Marſhal.
Clerk of the Papers.
Chaplain.
Clerk of the Day Rules.
Turnkey on the Maſter's Side.
Turnkey on the Common Side.
Tipſtaffs.

III. The

Supplement (A.) *Continued.*

III. The COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

THREE PUISNE JUDGES.

Cuſtos Brevium.
The Three Prothonotaries.
Their Secondaries.
Clerks of the Judgments.
Clerks of the Doggetts.
Clerk of the Reverſals.
King's Silver.
Chirographers.
Filazers.
Clerk of the Treaſury, Clerks of the Juratas, and Treaſury Keeper.
Return Office, and Office for Inrolment of Writs for Fines and Recoveries.
Seal Office.
Clerk of the Eſſoigns.
Clerk of the Juries.
Clerk of the Warrants, Inrolments, and Eſtreats.
Chief Proclamator.
Four Cryers of the Court.
Cryer to the Lord Chief Juſtice in London and Middleſex.
Porter of the Court.
The Judges Clerks.
Clerk of the Errors.
The Exigenter.
Clerk of the Outlawries.
Clerk of the Superſedeas.

Aſſociate to the Lord Chief Juſtice in London and Middleſex.
Marſhal to the Lord Chief Juſtice.

FLEET PRISON.

Warden of the Fleet Priſon.
Clerk of the Inquiries and Securities to the Warden of the Fleet Priſon.
Clerk of the Papers and Rules of the Fleet Priſon.
Tipſtaffs.

Weſtminſter Hall Keeper.

Prothonotary.
Secondary.
Clerk of the Judgments.
Clerk of the Doggetts.
Exigenter.
Clerk of the Juries.
Filazer.
Clerk of the Reverſals.
} For the County of Monmouth.
Court Keeper.

N. B. The above Officers were returned under the Commiſſion of 1732, but there do not at preſent exiſt any ſuch Officers diſtinctly acting for the County of Monmouth.

IV. The

Supplement (A.) *Continued.*

IV. The COURT of EXCHEQUER.

The CHANCELLOR, and
UNDER TREASURER.
The LORD CHIEF BARON.
THREE BARONS of the COIF.
CURSITOR BARON.

LORD TREASURER's REMEMBRANCER's OFFICE.

Remembrancer.
His Deputy.
Firſt Secondary.
Second Secondary.
Filazer.
Sworn Clerks.
Bagman.
Side Clerks.

KING's REMEMBRANCER OFFICE.

The Remembrancer.
Deputy Remembrancer.
Firſt Secondary.
Second Secondary.
The Eight Attornies or Sworn Clerks.
Chief Uſher of the Court of Exchequer.

OFFICE of PLEAS.

Clerk of the Pleas.
Four Attornies.
Secondary.
Side Clerks.
Bag Bearer.

PIPE OFFICE.

Clerk of the Pipe.
His Deputy.
Firſt Secondary.
Second Secondary.
Attornies or Sworn Clerks.
Clerks of the Leaſes.
Under Clerks.
Porter Bag.
Bagman.
Comptroller of the Pipe.
His Deputy.
His Under Clerks.
Clerk of the Foreign Eſtreats.
Clerk of the Nichills.
Foreign Appoſer.
Surveyor of the Green Wax.
Secretary of the Chancellor
Sealer.
Clerks to the Barons.
Examiners.
Meſſengers.
The Four Uſhers.
Marſhal of the Court.
Marſhal and Aſſociate to the Lord Chief Baron.
Cryer.
Tipſtaffs.
Court Keeper.
Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber.

FIRST FRUITS and TENTHS OFFICE.

Remembrancer.
His Sworn Clerks.
Receiver.
Comptroller.
Clerk of the Augmentation.
Curſitor Baron's Clerk.

Supplement (A.) *Continued.*

V. CIVIL LAW COURTS.

1. COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge.
Regiſtrar.
Marſhal.
Cryer.

2 PREROGATIVE COURT.

Maſter, Keeper, or Commiſſary.
Regiſtrar.
Record Keeper.
Clerks to the Regiſtrar.
Apparitor.
Sealer.

3. COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge or Dean.
Regiſtrar.
Actuary.
Beadle.

4. COURT OF DELEGATES.

Judges.
Regiſtrar.
Cryer.

Supplement (B.)

An ACCOUNT of the SALARIES and EMOLUMENTS, &c. of the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, &c.

	Gross Receipt. 1797, Salary.	Gross Receipt. 1797, Fees.	Deductions, 1797, Taxes, &c.	Net Receipt. 1797.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain	5,000 — —	5,869 17 11	925 — —	9,944 17 11
The Master of the Rolls	——	——	——	3,587 4 2
The Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench	4,000 — —	2,399 5 9½	1,589 16 3	4,809 9 6½
1ſt Puiſne Judge	2,400 — —	562 1 11	732 13 5	2,229 8 6
2d Puiſne Judge	2,400 — —	547 19 —	896 13 —	2,051 6 —
3d Puiſne Judge	2,400 — —	551 15 11	899 10 2	2,052 5 9
The Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas	3,500 — —	2,024 10 9½	946 — 2	4,578 10 7½
1ſt Puiſne Judge	2,400 — —	404 2 11	736 1 —	2,068 1 11
2d Puiſne Judge	2,400 — —	417 4 11½	717 18 3	2,099 6 8½
3d Puiſne Judge	2,400 — —	412 18 6	657 4 6	2,155 14 —
The Chancellor of the Exchequer	1,800 — —	571 8 10	524 2 9	1,847 6 1
The Lord Chief Baron	3,500 — —	323 — —	872 15 4	2,950 4 8
1ſt Puiſne Baron	2,400 — —	293 11 1	831 4 7	1,861 6 6
2d Puiſne Baron	2,400 — —	367 8 8	1,011 13 8	1,755 15 —
3d Puiſne Baron	2,400 — —	406 2 8	926 13 —	1,879 9 8

Memorandum.

In the Total of Fees, are included all thoſe received by the Two Chief Juſtices, the Chief Baron, and the Puiſne Judges, upon Buſineſs in Court, and at Chambers, and upon the Circuit; beſides the Profits upon the Proceedings in Error, from which the Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench received, in 1797, £.1.434. 15s. 6d. and the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas £.733. 3s. 11d.

The Deductions comprehend Taxes, and all Expenſes whatever incurred at Chambers, or upon the Circuit; except that the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas has declined to ſtate any Deduction for Circuit Expenſes.

Supplement (C.)

An ACCOUNT of the GREAT SESSIONS in the Counties of CHESTER and FLINT.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
His Majeſty's Juſtice of the Counties of Cheſter and Flint	James Adair	By the King,	During good Behaviour,	954 7 5
His Majeſty's other Juſtice - -	Francis Burton	Do.	Do.	540 14 9
The King's Attorney	Hugh Leyceſter	Do.	During the King's Pleaſure	88 12 8
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown	Bagot Read	Do.	Two Lives.	320 3 7
Regiſter for Flint only	Tho. Morgan	By the Chief Juſtice,	During Pleaſure,	4 7 2
Marſhal - - -	Tho. Bennion	Do.	Do.	68 5 5
Clerk of Indictments, Cryer - -	Moſes Mills	Do.	Do.	97 5 0
Clerk & Trainbearer to Chief Juſtice	William Jones	Do.	Do.	25 9 9
Do. to the other Juſtice	Tho. Oliver	By other Juſtice	Do.	5 6 8

An ACCOUNT of the Court of GREAT SESSIONS for the Counties of DENBIGH and MONTGOMERY.

His Majeſty's Juſtice of the Counties of Denbigh & Montgomery - -	James Adair -	By the King,	During good Behaviour,	
His Majeſty's other Juſtice - -	Francis Burton	Do.	Do.	
The King's Attorney	Hugh Leyceſter	Do.	During Pleaſure.	
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown	Tho. Morgan	Do.	Three Lives,	146 17 4
Regiſter - -	Tho. Morgan	By the Chief Juſtice,	During Pleaſure,	4 7 2
Marſhal - -	Tho. Bennion	Do.	Do.	68 5 5
Clerk of Indictments, Cryer - -	Moſes Mills	Do.	Do.	
Compounder of Fines	John Locke -	By the King,	31 Years from the 5th April 1783.	519 1 8
Clerk & Trainbearer to Chief Juſtice	William Jones	See Return for Cheſter and Flint.		
Do. to the other Juſtice	Thomas Oliver			

An

Supplement (D.)

An ACCOUNT of the Court of GREAT SESSION, for the Counties of MERIONETH, CARNARVON, and ANGLESEA.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Judge - -	Tho. Manners Sutton	By the King,	For Life.	Received no Salary in 1797.
Judge - -	Thomas Potter	Do.	Do.	673 14 —
Marſhal - -	Edward Anwyl	Chief Judge	Pleaſure.	
Regiſter in Chancery	Edward Anwyl	Do.	Do.	

A RETURN from the PROTHONOTARY's OFFICE, of the NORTH WALES Circuit.

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown - -	Thomas Lord Newborough	The King,	His Life.	70 — —

Supplement (E.)

An ACCOUNT of the Court of GREAT SESSIONS in the Counties of CARMARTHEN, PEMBROKE, and CARDIGAN.

Judge - -	John Lloyd	By the King	Life	673 14 —
Judge - -	Wm. Grant	Do.	Do.	673 14 —
Marſhal - -	J. Bicknell	Chief Juſtice	Pleaſure	30 — —
Regiſter in Chancery	J. Bicknell	Do.	Do.	
Attorney General -	W. Phillips	——	Do.	
Cryer - -	Tho. Allen	Chief Juſtice	Do.	
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown	Henry Mathias	By the King	For Life	637 9 —
Secondary and Deputy Clerk of the Crown - -	Richard Foley	The Prothonotary	The Prothonotary's Patent	100 — —
Chancery Clerk -	Herbert Lloyd	W. Grant, C. J.	Pleaſure.	10 — —
Chamberlain -	Herbert Lloyd	By the King	Do.	74 — —
Curſitor - -	Herbert Lloyd	Do.	Do.	35 — —

An

Supplement (F.)

An ACCOUNT of the Court of GREAT SESSIONS in the Counties of BRECKNOCK, RADNOR, and GLAMORGAN.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Interest.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
His Majesty's Justice	G. Hardinge	By the King	Good Behaviour	793 19 —
His Majesty's other Justice	Abel Moysey	Do.	Do.	675 — —
Prothonotary	John Eyre	Do.	For Life	245 — —
Clerk of the Crown	Do.	Do.	Do.	5 — —
Deputy Prothonotary	Wm. Wilkins	By the Prothonotary	Good Behaviour	150 5 4
Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Do.	Do.	Do.	Part of the above
Register and Marshal	Hugh Bold	By His Majesty's Justice	During Pleasure	63 8 5
Cursitor	Thomas Bold	The Chamberlain of Brecon	Do.	74 16 —
Chancery Clerk	Walter Churchey	His Majesty's Justice	Do.	4 2 4
Other Chancery Clerk	Char. Morgan	His Majesty's other Justice	Do.	7 5 4
Clerk of Indictments and Cryer	Theoph. Jones	His Majesty's Justice	Do.	10 — —

Supplement (G.)

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

RETURN of Sir JAMES MARRIOTT, JUDGE of the said COURT.

Lieutenant of the High Court of Admiralty of England	Sir James Marriott	By the King	Good Behaviour	3,910 16 10

An

Supplement (H. 1.)

An ACCOUNT of the PREROGATIVE COURT of the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Maſter Keeper or Commiſſary -	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Wynne, Knt.	Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	For Life	1,903 4 7
Regiſters - -	R. Richards, Eſq. Rev. George Moore Chs. Moore, Eſq.	Do.	Do.	2,737 17 6
Aſſiſtant Clerks to the Regiſters -	J. Torriano	——	——	215 16 8
	Wm. Moore	——	During Pleaſure	106 13 2
	H. Stevens J. Aſkew	The Regiſters		283 16 8
	Rt. Jenner	——	——	133 4 7
Apparitor - -	G. Marſhall -	By the Judge	Do.	30 — —

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Judge is to hear and determine all Cauſes as to the Validity of Wills, and Queſtions agitated as to the Right of Adminiſtration and Diſtribution of Perſonal Eſtates.

The Regiſters, by their Deputies, attend on Court Days, and enter the Minutes and Decrees of the Court, and ſign all Buſineſs paſſed through the Office.

The Apparitor to ſerve all Proceſſes from the Court.

Supplement (H. 2.)

An ACCOUNT of the COURT of ARCHES of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

Dean - -	Right Hon. Sir W. Wynne, Knt.	The Archbiſhop	For Life	8 9 11
Surviving Regiſter -	Henry Stevens	Do.	Do.	48 6 7
Seal Keeper -	James Townley	The Dean	Pleaſure	— 9 10
Apparitor - -	Geo. Marſhall	Archbiſhop	For Life	5 — —

The

Supplement (H. 2.) *Continued.*

The Buſineſs of the Court is to determine all Appeals from the Conſiſtory Courts of the ſeveral Biſhops within the Province of Canterbury; and to take Cognizance of Cauſes concerning Legacies left by Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The Dean is the Judge preſiding in the ſaid Court of Arches.

The Regiſter's Buſineſs is to attend the Court, to ſet out the ſeveral Cauſes in the Court Book, and take down in Writing the ſeveral Aſſignations and Decrees of the Judge; and alſo to take Care of the Archives and Records of the ſaid Court.

The Seal Keeper has Cuſtody of the Seal, and his Buſineſs is to ſeal all the Inſtruments of the Court, which muſt neceſſarily paſs under the Seal.

The Apparitor attends the Court when the Court is ſitting, and ſerves all the Proceſſes which iſſue under the Seal of the Court.

Supplement (I.)

An ACCOUNT of the CONSISTORY COURT of the BISHOP OF LONDON.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Judge - -	Sir Wm. Scott, Knt.	Biſhop of London	For Life	183 10 6
Regiſtrars - -	Rev. Dr. Anty. Hamilton, and the Hon. R. Ryder	Do.	Do.	252 10 5
Apparitor - -	Thos. Porteus	Do.	Do.	15 — —

General Buſineſs of the Court.] The Judge to hear and determine all Cauſes of Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance, ariſing within the Dioceſe of London, which are numerous, and many of them of conſiderable Weight and Importance.

The Regiſtrars, by their Deputy, attend on Court Days, and enter the Minutes and Decrees of the Court, and ſign and record all the Buſineſs paſſed through the Office.

The Apparitor to attend the Court, and ſerve all Proceſſes therefrom.

RETURNS

Supplement (K. 1.)

RETURNS from the COURT OF CHANCERY.

An ACCOUNT of the Office of MASTERS IN CHANCERY, and ACCOUNTANT GENERAL of the ſaid Court.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Next the Judges	P. Holford	Lord Chancel. Hardwick	For Life expreſsly	1,857 15 1
	W. Graves	Lord Keeper Henley	——	1,537 — 6
	E. Leeds	Lord Chancel. Apſley	——	1,318 17 2
	W. W. Pepys	Lord Chancel. Bathurſt.	——	1,059 2 4
	John Ord	Do.	——	1,861 17 4
	John Wilmot	Lord Chancel. Thurlow	——	1,041 1 8
	A. Popham	Do.	——	1,116 12 —
	John Spranger	Do.	——	1,532 4 5
	Nicholas Smith	Lord Chancel. Loughborough	——	1,238 17 9½
	John Simeon	Do.	——	1,599 4 8

The Nature of the Fees.] They are many of them immemorial, and what are taken at preſent have been ſanctioned and regulated by ſolemn Enquiry (in conſequence of an Addreſs from the Houſe of Commons, under a Commiſſion iſſued from the Crown) in the Year 1743, when Lord Hardwick was Chancellor, and Mr. Forteſcue Maſter of the Rolls; ſince that Time no Variation has been made *.

Duty.]

* EXTRACT from the Report of the Commiſſioners, in the Year 1740, reſpecting the Maſters in Chancery and their Fees.

We are of Opinion no Authority is given to us by the Commiſſion to take away or reduce ſuch legal Fees, neither does it appear to us to be reaſonable to diminiſh the lawful Profits of the Maſters Offices, the ſame not being at preſent equal to the Rank, Truſt, and Attendance, belonging to theſe Offices, as appears to us by the following Certificate of the Jury;

Supplement (K. 1.) *Continued.*

Duty.] Three of the Maſters ſit in Court with the Lord Chancellor every Day during each Term, and Two on every Day during the Sittings after each Term; Two alſo ſit with the Maſter of the Rolls, when Cauſes are heard before him either in or out of Term; and when a Judge ſits for the Chancellor, Two Maſters muſt neceſſarily ſit with him during the whole Time, and muſt concur in, and ſign the Decree, otherwiſe it is not valid.

The Maſters execute all Orders and References made to them in Cauſes, Bankruptcies, and Lunacies, report their Judgment upon all Queſtions of Law or Fact which are referred to them, and their Judgments are final, unleſs altered upon Appeal to the Chancellor or Maſter of the Rolls, and which muſt be made in the Shape of Exceptions to their Report, and duly filed.

They alſo attend in the Houſe of Lords during the ſitting of Parliament. Formerly they were ſummoned by Writ, but they now attend without Writ. They carry Bills and Agreements to the Houſe of Commons, and any Meſſage the Lords may have to ſend to the aſſembled Commons, except in great and particular Caſes, where the Judges are employed for that Purpoſe.

General

The CERTIFICATE of the JURY, Tueſday, March 18th, 1734.

At a Meeting of the Jury for inquiring into the Offices and Fees of the Maſters in Chancery and other Offices,

Agreed, That Mr. Dixon, &c. or any Four of them, do attend the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor, and his Honour the Maſter of the Rolls, with Copies of our Preſentment; and that when they attend his Lordſhip, they humbly repreſent to him—

"That conſidering the Rank the Maſters in Chancery bear in the Supreme Court of Juſtice in Weſtminſter Hall, the Qualifications requiſite for the due Execution and Diſcharge of their Office, which is of ſuch great Truſt and Conſequence to the Suitors, and in regard to their conſtant Attendance they are obliged to, for the neceſſary Diſpatch of the Buſineſs of their Office, and the Expences incident thereto, we are humbly of Opinion, that the preſent Salary allowed by the Crown, and the lawful Fees belonging to their Office, are not an adequate Recompence to them;

"But we are humbly of Opinion, That it may be reaſonable, by ſome Regulation to be made by a proper Authority, to take away the Fees due to the Maſters on Warrants, and to give them an adequate Compenſation in lieu thereof by ſome other Means; and if that ſhould be judged proper to be done, to lay down ſome Rules for preventing the like conſequential Expences being continued on the Suitors after ſuch new Regulation."

Supplement (K. 1.) *Continued.*

General Buſineſs of their Office.] To execute the Duties above ſpecified:

The more Common Parts of it are,

To look into and conſider of the Sufficiency and Pertinency or Scandal of Bills, Anſwers, and Examinations, and other Proceedings in Chancery.

To inſpect and report upon Titles of Eſtates.

To ſettle Conveyances where Parties differ.

To adminiſter Aſſets, and decide on litigated Debts.

To take Accounts.

To appoint Guardians to Infants, and Committees to Lunatics, and ſettle proper Maintenances for them.

To appoint Receivers to Eſtates belonging to them, or to Suitors, pending a Litigation.

To approve of Propoſals for the Marriage of Infants, and to ſee proper Settlements made on them.

Theſe are the Chief Heads of Buſineſs in the Office; there are others which it might be tedious to enumerate.

Attendance.] All the Maſters muſt attend every Day in Weſtminſter Hall, on the Trial of a Peer before a Lord High Steward, and Two of them are required to attend, in the Houſe of Lords during every Day of the Sitting of Parliament; and they attend at their Offices during the whole Time the Court of Chancery is open for Buſineſs, which, with ſhort Intervals, is from the latter End of October until the latter End of July or Beginning of Auguſt; and, as before ſtated, either Three or Two of them muſt attend in Chancery and at the Rolls during the Terms, and the Sittings after them, whilſt thoſe Courts hear Cauſes; and they attend Coronations and Proceſſions of State.

Supplement (K. 2.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of MASTER IN CHANCERY and ACCOUNTANT GENERAL of the ſaid Court.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Maſter in Chancery. Next the Judges.	Thomas Walker	Edward Lord Thurlow	For Life	1,204 — —
Accountant General	Do.	Do.	During Pleaſure of Court	for both Offices

Duty.] Conſtant and extenſive.

Attendance.] Daily, from Nine to Two in the Morning, and from Four to Seven in the Evening, at the Accountant General's Office.

Attendance.] In turn with other Maſters at the Houſe of Lords, when ſitting, to carry Meſſages to the Commons, and at the Public Office, to adminiſter Oaths.

The Accountant General muſt attend every Day at the Office; he alſo goes Three Days a Week, and often Five or Six Days, along with his Firſt Clerk, to the Bank, South Sea Houſe, and Eaſt India Houſe, and to every Office (above Ten more) where the Suitors of the Court have Property, to execute the Orders of the Court of Chancery; and while at the Bank, to report to the Bank every Tranſaction of Acceptance or Transfer done on that Day, immediately after it is done, and before he returns from the City.

Supplement (K. 3.)

15th March 1798.—The EXAMINATION of JOHN DICKINS, Eſq. Senior Regiſter of the Court of Chancery, having been Regiſter ever ſince 1756.

IT is in Douht at preſent who is the Principal Regiſter; it is claimed on one Hand by the preſent Duke of Saint Albans, and on the other by the Lady of Mr. Drummond, claiming to be Heireſs of George Duke of Saint Albans; and I have been perſonally ſerved with Claims on both Sides.

The Principal Regiſter never performs any official Act.

Under the Authority of his Patent he appoints Four Sub-Regiſters, and makes a general Aſſignment of his Profits to them, during ſo long as they ſhall diſcharge the Duty of the Office.

The

Supplement (K. 3.) *Continued.*

The Four Deputy Regiſters * at this Time are,

LORD CHANCELLOR's Regiſters.

John Dickins, 20 Years a Clerk.] His Appointment is dated the 18th of February 1756. He hath Two articled Clerks: His Senior Clerk's Name is Jacob Crofts, who will next July have been 28 Years a Clerk in the Office.

Peter Wright, 24 Years a Clerk.] His Appointment is dated the 22d of February 1780. He hath Two articled Clerks: Thomas Walker, his Senior Clerk, who hath been a Clerk 16 Years next June.

MASTER of the ROLLS's Regiſters.

Richard Raynsford, 34 Years a Clerk.] His Appointment is dated the 9th of March 1795. He hath Two articled Clerks: Robert Martin Leake, his Senior Clerk, who will have been a Clerk 28 Years next June.

John Coppinger, 40 Years a Clerk.] His Appointment is dated the 21ſt of February 1797. He hath Two articled Clerks: Henry Burrows, his Senior Clerk, who hath been Clerk 10 Years laſt February.

Thomas Eld, 20 Years a Clerk.] Clerk of the Reports, and Cuſtody of the old Books. He was appointed One of the Four Sworn Regiſters in December 1756, and a Vacancy happening, he was appointed to his preſent Office by Deed, dated the 16th of June 1767, to hold during his Life, with all Fees, Perquiſites, &c. to the ſaid Office belonging or appertaining; and he was approved of by Earl Camden, then Lord Chancellor; and he hath no articled Clerks, but employs Agents.

Francis Dickins, a Clerk about 15 Years.] Clerk of the Entries of Decrees, Orders, &c. in Cauſes, from Letters A. to L. He was appointed in 1748, but has miſlaid his Appointment. He employs an Agent.

James Weldon, a Clerk 39 Years.] Clerk of the Entries beginning Letter L. to the End of the Alphabet.

The Appointment of the ſaid John Dickins (to which he became entitled upon the Vacancy which had then happened, as the Senior Clerk of the ſaid Office) to be One of the Sub-Regiſters is as follows; to wit: "To have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid Office of Deputy Regiſter, or Sub-Regiſter in the ſaid Office, with all Fees, Profits, Commodities, Emoluments, Freedoms, and Advantages what-

* Each Regiſter hath Two Clerks, who are regularly articled, and there hath been an Inſtance of Four Clerks at one Time, who had been ſo from 31 to 34 Years each, and ſome of them never ſucceeded.

Supplement (K. 3.) *Continued.*

whatſoever, to the ſame Place of Right belonging or appertaining unto the ſaid John Dickins, for and during the Term of his natural Life, if he ſhall ſo long behave himſelf well in the ſaid Office." The ſeveral Appointments of the ſaid Peter Wright, Richard Raynsford, and John Coppinger, are in the ſame Words, and are, as is to be obſerved, abſolute Grants to each, of the Fees, Profits, &c. ariſing from the Buſineſs in their reſpective Departments, without any Reſervation. The above Four Sub-Regiſters, having had the Oath of Office required adminiſtered to them by the Lord Chancellor, they thereupon became the Acting Regiſters and Officers of the Court, and each anſwerable for his Behaviour in the Execution of his Duty in his Department; and they have ever ſince done the Buſineſs of their reſpective Departments, and have received the Earnings ariſing from their Labour; the Price of which the before mentioned Lords Commiſſioners ſettled in their Return, and Lord Hardwick confirmed, as before ſtated.

Thomas Eld, Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Books, to which he was appointed in 1767, and approved by Lord Camden, hath the Care of all the Reports and Certificates brought to be filed in his Office, which he ſees arranged alphabetically every Term, and proper Indexes made of the ſame; he hath alſo the Care of all the Books of Entries of Orders and Decrees, &c. beginning in the Reign of Henry the 8th, and regularly continued to the preſent Period, which it is his Duty to keep, and he ſees are kept in a State of Preſervation; beſides which, under the Act of the 12th of George the I. Chapter for the better ſecuring the Property and Effects of the Suitors of the Court, he keeps the ſame Accounts thereof as are kept by the Accountant General of the Court, entering all the Drafts and Certificates iſſued by the ſaid Accountant General, in which it is neceſſary to be very exact, as the Accounts kept at the Bank by the Accountant General and the Clerk of the Reports are examined every Year as a Check upon each other.

Francis Dickins and James Weldon, the Two Clerks of the Entries, were appointed and approved of as before mentioned, and they have ever ſince executed their ſaid Offices, and received the Fees and Perquiſites ariſing therefrom.

And it is ſubmitted with the greateſt deference, that the above ſeveral Officers, from the Length of their Servitude as Clerks, their cloſe and conſtant Attendance and Labour, and the Duty annexed to their reſpective Appointments, are, and they hope will be conſidered as Purchaſers for a valuable Conſideration of what they now enjoy.

An

Supplement (K. 3.) *Continued.*

An ACCOUNT of the REGISTER OFFICE of the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Senior ſworn Regiſter - -	John Dickins	By the Duke of St. Albans	For Life, if ſo long behave well	1,124 11 6½
2d Sworn Regiſter -	Peter Wright	Do.	Do.	1,091 19 —
3d Sworn Regiſter -	Rd. Raynsford	Do.	Do.	1,106 19 6
4th Sworn Regiſter -	Jno. Coppinger	Do.	Do.	1,056 3 4
1ſt Clerk of the Entries	Francis Dickins	Do.	Do.	214 11 —
2d Do. - -	James Weldon	Do.	Do.	253 4 8
Clerk of the Reports	Thomas Eld	Do.	Do.	1,069 3 6

General Buſineſs of the Office.] The Senior Regiſter of the Lord Chancellor makes out a Book every Term of the Pleas, Demurrers, Cauſes, Appeals, Rehearings, further Directions and Exceptions, ſet down to be heard before his Lordſhip, and delivers Notes for Subpœnas to hear Judgment, and makes out a Paper of Cauſes, &c. for the Court every Day it ſits, and notices Cauſes, &c. that are adjourned, and fees they are put in the Paper the Day they are adjourned to.—The Senior Regiſter at the Rolls hath the ſame Duty.

The Duty of the Four Sworn Sub-regiſters is to attend the Court when ſitting; to take Minutes of the Directions given; to arrange thoſe Minutes; to draw up the Orders in Form, correſpondent to the Orders pronounced; to hear from the Solicitors for the Parties any Objections they may make, and if any palpable Miſtake, or ſuch as it is not neceſſary the Court ſhould be troubled with, to paſs ſuch Orders and Decrees, which, when paſſed, are to be carried to the Clerks of the Entries to be entered as they are, and at the End of the Year, ſuch Entries are carried into and lodged in the Office of the Clerk of the Reports and Keeper of the old Books, who hath them ſtrongly bound, lettered, and dated; but beſides this ſpecial and primary Duty of the Four Sub-regiſters and the Clerk of the Reports, they have had a very heavy, and almoſt inſupportable Duty impoſed on them by the Legiſlature.

An

Supplement (K. 4.)

An ACCOUNT of the OFFICE of REGISTER of AFFIDAVITS in the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Regiſter of Affidavits in Chancery.	By Patent. Edward Woodcock, Eſq. (ſince deceaſed)	By the King.	Stated below *	267 — 7½

The Duty and General Buſineſs of the Regiſter of Affidavits in Chancery conſiſts in filing and regiſtering Affidavits, and making Office Copies thereof.

* He was appointed Regiſter of the Affidavits in the Court of Chancery, to hold to him and his Aſſigns, or by his or their Deputy or Deputies, during the natural Lives of Elborough Woodcock, (ſince deceaſed) Henry Valentine Wilmot, and Thomas Woodcock (alſo ſince deceaſed) and the Life of the Survivor of them, in Truſt for Robert Firſt Earl of Northington. His Son, Lord Henley, ſucceeded his Father in Title and this Office; he dying inteſtate without Iſſue, his Siſters as Coheireſſes became intitled to the ſaid Office, who appointed John Thomas Batt, Eſq. Truſtee for holding the ſame.

Supplement (K. 5.)

An ACCOUNT of the Eſtabliſhment of the EXAMINER's OFFICE, COURT of CHANCERY.

				£. s. d.
Examiner - -	John Morgan	Maſter of the Rolls.	For Life	180 — —

Attendance: from Nine until Two; and Four until Eight.

An

Supplement (K. 5.) *Continued.*

An Account of the EXAMINER's OFFICE in the Court of Chancery, as to the Department of Henry Flitcroft, Esq. a Lunatic, now under the Management of Henry White, Esq. his Committee.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Principal Examiner	Henry Flitcroft, Esq.	The Crown, on the Nomination of the Maſter of the Rolls.	For Life	Deficiency
Senior Deputy Examiner	James Dancer	The Principal Examiner	Do.	77 14 6
Junior Deputy Examiner	Wm. Smith	Do.	Do.	57 14 6
Copying Clerk	Thomas Turner	Do.	Do.	43 — —

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To attend Witneſſes to be ſworn before a Maſter in Chancery; produce them in the Six Clerks Office; examine them; make Copies of their Depoſitions, and the Interrogatories.

Supplement (K. 6.)

An Account of the OFFICE of SIX CLERKS in the Court of Chancery.

				£. s. d.
Six Clerks of the King's Court of Chancery	Neh. Winter Wm. Luther Sewell Jno. Kipling Walden Hy. Hanmer Randle Ford Charles Edmonſtone	By the Maſter of the Rolls	For Life.	341 10 2 to each Clerk

Supplement (K. 6.) *Continued.*

General Buſineſs of the Office.] The Six Clerks are ancient Officers of the Court of Chancery: They were incorporated by the Name of the Six Clerks of the King's Court of Chancery by Act of Parliament of the 31 H. VIII. and the Freehold of the Office is veſted in them; they were alſo incorporated generally by Charter of the 11th of Charles the Iſt, with Power to uſe a Common Seal, &c. they were alſo incorporated by Queen Elizabeth with the Three Clerks of the Petty Bag, by the Name of "The Clerks of the Inrolment," which Office is executed according to the Directions of the Charter of Incorportion, in a Part of the Building belonging to the Six Clerks, denominated the Inrolment Office, where divers Inſtruments are inrolled by Two Deputies or Sworn Clerks, preſented by the Clerks of the Inrolments under their Common Seal. On the Equity Side of the Court, all Bills, Anſwers, and Replications are brought to the Six Clerks to be filled, and if properly ingroſſed, and the Anſwers appear to be correctly taken, they enter them in Books kept for that Purpoſe, called The Six Clerks Books, from which they certify to the Court the State of the Proceedings in Cauſes. They alſo ſign all Copies of Pleadings made by the Sixty Clerks, obſerving that the Originals are regularly filed. They likewiſe ſet down Cauſes for hearing before the Lord Chancellor and Maſter of the Rolls, and attend at Weſtminſter Hall in Term Time to read the Evidence; and they examine and ſign Docquets of Decrees, for the Purpoſe of Inrolment, which they certify previouſly to their Preſentation to the Lord Chancellor and Maſter of the Rolls for their Signature. They have the Care of all the Records in their Office, which they ſort and lay up in their Record Room in Bundles, making Indexes or Kalendars, for the more ready Reſort to them when wanted. They have alſo various other Duties incident to their Office, particularly as Comptrollers of the Hanaper, and as inrolling all Crown Grants and other Inſtruments which paſs the Great Seal; making out Sheriff's Patents, Writs of Aſſiſtance, and Writs of Diſcharge; all which Duties before mentioned, they perſonally do with the Aſſiſtance of an Agent.

Supplement (K. 7.)

An Account of the HANAPER OFFICE.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Keeper or Clerk of His Majeſty's Hanaper in Chancery	Robert Firſt Earl of Northington. By Patent	By the King.	See below *	1,727 9 8½

The Duty and General Buſineſs of the Keeper or Clerk of His Majeſty's Hanaper in Chancery, conſiſts in the Receipt of the ſeveral Revenues of the ſaid Office; in the Payment of the ſeveral Sums charged thereon by the Statutes, Grants, and Lord Chancellor's Warrants; on Bills made out for Public Services in the ſeveral Offices, as before ſtated to the Committee; in attending the Great Seal at the Sealing of all Patents, Grants, Charters, Commiſſions, and other Inſtruments, of which he receives Docquets ſigned by the Lord Chancellor, and regiſters the ſame in his Office. He collects, from Accounts made out by him from theſe Docquets, the King's Dues, and the Fees due to ſeveral Officers of the Court of Chancery, for whom Fees have uſually been charged and collected in his Office, and apportions and pays over thoſe Fees to the ſeveral Perſons entitled to the ſame. He yearly makes up and paſſes before the Commiſſioners for Auditing the Public Accounts an Account of all Monies received by him for Public Uſes, and of the Payments made by him of the ſame; and alſo makes up and tranſmits to the ſaid Commiſſioners an Account of all the Particulars of the King's Dues received by him during the Year, and tranſmits with ſuch Account a Book called the King's or Comptroiment Book, ſigned

* He was appointed Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper, to hold to him, his Heirs and Aſſigns, during the Lives of his Son Robert Lord Henley, and Valentine Henry Wilmot, Eſq. Lord Henly ſucceeded his Father in Title and this Office. He dying inteſtate without Iſſue, his Siſters as Coheireſſes became entitled to the ſaid Office, who appointed Jonn Thomas Batt and Valentine Henry Wilmot, Eſquires, Truſtees for holding the ſame. The Intereſt of the preſent Poſſeſſors of this Office is during the Life of Valentine Henry Wilmot, as before ſtated; and a Reverſionary Grant of the ſaid Office (dated June 1792) hath been made from the Expiration of that Intereſt to Edward Thurlow, and Thomas Thurlow, Eſquires, to hold to the ſaid Edward Thurlow and his Aſſigns, and to Thomas Thurlow and his Aſſigns, ſucceſſively for Life.

Supplement (K. 7.) *Continued.*

ſigned by One of the Six Clerks in Chancery, containing the Entry of the ſeveral Inſtruments paying Fees to the King, as before ſtated. He alſo prepares Annually another Book containing the Entry of the ſeveral Grants, Commiſſions, &c. paſſing the Great Seal, which Book is alſo ſigned by One of the Six Clerks in Chancery, and when ſo ſigned is conſidered and kept as a Record in the ſaid Office, and frequent Reſort is made to ſuch Book ſo made and kept as before mentioned.

Supplement (K. 8.)

An ACCOUNT of the PETTY BAG OFFICE in the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerks of the Petty Bag				
Senior Clerk - -	Henry Thomas	By the Maſter of the Rolls	For Life	219 7 11½
Junior Clerks - -	T. Mendham			104 18 2
	Philip Parry			125 17 9

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To make out all Attachments of Privilege; draw all Declarations and other Pleadings for and againſt Clerks, Officers, and other privileged Perſons in the Court of Chancery; make up the Records and Tranſcripts thereof, to be tranſmitted to the Court of King's Bench to be there tried; Scire Facias, and all other Proceedings on Recognizances acknowledged and inrolled in the Court of Chancery, and on all Bonds given on Writs of Ne exeat Regno, Supplicavits, Lunacies, and Idiotcies; all Re-extents, and Liberates on Statute Staple; all Special Writs of Scire Facias to revoke Letters Patent; all Commiſſions to inquire of Lands purchaſed by Aliens, or given to ſuperſtitious Uſes, or a Mare derelict; and of all Eſtates forfeited to the Crown upon Attainders, Outlawries, and Convictions of Treaſon or Felonies; Writs of Certiorari for removing or certifying Acts of Parliament and other Records from their reſpective Offices into this Office, to be there filed; Writs of Mittimus, for tranſmitting Records from the Court of Chancery into other Courts, and alſo for tranſmitting Fines and Amerciaments ſet by the Court of Chancery into the Court of Exchequer; all Writs of Conge d'Elire for electing Archbiſhops and Biſhops, with the Royal Aſſents, Patents of Aſſiſtance,

Supplement (K. 8.) *Continued.*

ſiſtance, and Writs of Reſtitution of Temporalities thereto belonging, and all Cuſtomers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Searchers, and King's Waiters Patents; all Writs for electing Members on every new Parliament, and alſo the Writs of Summons for the Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes to Parliament, and to inrol Specifications of Inventions, and Surrenders of Offices. On the Equity Side of the Court, to make out all Proceedings on Commiſſions of charitable Uſes, after they are returned and filed in the Office; to ſearch for and copy Records there when applied to for that Purpoſe, and attend with the original Records when they are wanted, on any lawful Occaſion, in Courts of Juſtice, and before Committees of the Houſe of Commons on controverted Elections; to attend the Court of Chancery, to adminiſter the Oaths to Perſons who may demand to take them; to attend the Maſter of the Rolls, to adminiſter the proper Oaths to Perſons before they are admitted Officers and Solicitors of the Court, make out their Admiſſions, and enter their Names on the Roll kept for that Purpoſe, and various other Duties. The Clerks of the Petty Bag, were alſo incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with the Six Clerks, by the Name of "Clerks of the Inrolments," which Office is executed, according to the Directions of the Charter of Incorporation, in Part of the Public Building in Chancery Lane, called "The Inrolment "Office," where Bargains and Sales and Recognizances are inrolled by Two Deputies or Sworn Clerks, preſented by the Clerks of the Inrolments, under their Common Seal.

Supplement (K. 9.)

An ACCOUNT of the OFFICE of PROTHONOTARY of the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Patentee.				
Deputy.				
Prothonotory of the High Court of Chancery - -	Thomas Thurlow	The King	For Life	99 8 0

The Duty of this Office is to make out all Pardons, and to inrol all Treaties made between this Country and Foreign States.

Supplement (K. 9.) *Continued.*

12° *die Junii* 1798.—The Examination of Mr. THOMAS CARR.

WHO tranſacts the Buſineſs of the Office that does actually occur in the Office of Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery?

Whatever would be to be done I ſhould tranſact.

Does the Prothonotary himſelf do any official Act in the courſe of the Year?

None.

What are the Reaſons that this Office is not executed in Perſon?

The Patentee is only Fourteen Years of Age, and is at Norwich for the Purpoſe of Education.

Supplement (K. 10.)

In purſuance of an Order of the Committee of Finance, the CORPORATION of CURSITORS of the COURT of CHANCERY make the annexed RETURNS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Curſitor for the Counties of Suffolk and Huntingdon.	John Walker	Lord Chancellor Hardwicke	For Life, a Freehold	75 8 6
Curſitor for the Counties of Somerſet and Lincoln, and the City of Lincoln.	Thomas Hammond	Lord Chancellor Camden	Do.	122 7 6
Curſitor for Dorſet and Northumberland.	John Vernon	Lord Chancellor Thurlow	Do.	49 15 6
Curſitor for the Counties of York and Weſtmoreland, the City of York, and the Town of Kingſton upon Hull.	Hugh Valence Jones	Lord Chancellor Hardwicke	Do.	253 5 5
Curſitor for the Counties of Southampton and Warwick, the Town of Southampton, and the City of Coventry.	Thomas Lamb	Do.	Do.	134 18 9

Supplement (K. 10.) *Continued.*

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Inteteſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Curſitor for the City of London and County of Middleſex.	John Hingeſton	Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.	For Life, a Freehold	619 2 11
Curſitor for the Counties of Devon, and City of Exeter.	Henry Peele	Lord Chancellor Camden	Do.	74 1 —
Curſitor for the Counties of Buckingham and Bedford.	Thomas Lloyd	Do.	Do.	89 18 8
Curſitor for the Counties of Hereford and Monmouth.	Jegon Wellard	Do.	Do.	60 1 11
Curſitor for the Counties of Surrey and Salop.	Robt. Nuthall	Do.	Do.	115 1 7
Curſitor for the Counties of Glouceſter & Cambridge, and the County of the City of Briſtol.	Auguſtine Greenland	Do.	Do.	103 11 2
Curſitor for the City of London and County of Middleſex.	John Holt	Lord Chancellor Thurlow	Do.	618 10 8
Curſitor for the Counties of Stafford and Wilts, and City of Litchfield.	Craven Ord	Do.	Do.	109 18 —
Curſitor for the City of London and County of Middleſex.	Robert Talbot	Do.	Do.	611 17 2
Curſitor for the Counties of Oxford and Rutland.	Edmund Walker.	The Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal	Do.	21 8 10
Curſitor for Norfolk and Cumberland.	Thomas Tournay	Lord Thurlow	Do.	87 11 —
Curſitor for Eſſex and Berkſhire.	Philip Parry	Do.	Do.	105 19 11
Curſitor for the Counties of Northampton, Nottingham, and the Town of Nottingham.	Thos. Walker	Do.	Do.	75 13 8
Curſitor for the Counties of Suſſex and Worceſter.	George Allen	Do.	Do.	80 8 1
One of the Curſitors in London and Middleſex.	Waſhington Cotes	By the preſent Lord Chancellor	Do.	580 — —

Supplement (K. 10.) *Continued.*

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. *s.* *d.*
Curſitor for the Counties of Hertford and Derby.	Rich. Jackſon	Lord Chancellor Thurlow	A Freehold for Life	78 16 1
One of the Curſitors for the Counties of Kent and Devon, & the Cities of Canterbury and Exeter.	Thomas Phillips Lamb	Do.	Do.	91 17 1
Curſitor for the Counties of Leiceſter and Cornwall.	Richard Smith Appleyard	The preſent Lord Chancellor	Do.	64 8 1
Curſitor for Lincoln and Somerſet.	Henry Wrotteſley.	Do.	Do.	96 17 8

Supplement (K. 11.)

An ACCOUNT of the SUBPŒNA OFFICE in the COURT OF CHANCERY.

				£. *s.* *d.*
Patentee	William Courtenay, Eſquire	The Lord Chancellor	For Life	63 19 6
Deputy	G. Hardiſty.			
Clerk.				

General Buſineſs of the Office.] All Writs of Subpœna iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery.

An

Supplement (K. 12.)

An ACCOUNT of the SIXPENNY WRIT OFFICE, of the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Patentee — Deputy	James Sayers	By His Majeſty's Sign Manual	During His Majeſty's Pleaſure	£. s. d. 630 — —

Duty.] To attend every public Seal Day at the Curſitors, Six Clerks, and Subpœna Offices, to take an Account of the Writs ſealed; to receive the Duty on the ſame; alſo the Duty on extra Writs at the Crown Office; and to receive from the Purſe Bearer the Duty on all Writs ſealed at private Seals; to pay the Sealer, the Deputy Sealer, the Chaff Wax, the Deputies Chaff Wax, the Gentlemen of the Chamber, and the Meſſenger to the Great Seal, their reſpective Salaries allowed out of the ſaid Duty, every Term, and to pay the Surplus, after deducting the Receiver's Salary, to the Clerks of the Hanaper.

Supplement (K. 13.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CHAFF WAX, in the COURT of CHANCERY.

				£. s. d.
Patentees — Deputy, &c.	Walter Pye and Wm. Buller Thos. Hand J. Hurnall	By Patent	Lives of Patentees	529 12 3

Duty.] To attend the Great Seal, and prepare the Wax.

Supplement (K. 14.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SEALER, in the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Patentee.	William Lloyd	By Lord Chancellor Hardwicke	For Life	356 13 —½
——				
Deputy, &c.	John Dowſe			

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To attend the Great Seal on all Buſineſs paſſing under it.

Supplement (K. 15.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of the USHER of the COURT of CHANCERY and of the OFFICERS by him appointed.

Uſher by Patent	Richard Critchett	By the Maſter of the Rolls	For Life	138 14 2
——				
Deputies, &c.				
Door Keeper				
Crier of the Court				
Court Keeper				

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To provide the Court of Chancery and the Rolls with ſuch Neceſſaries as are required at Weſtminſter Hall, and the Rolls Hall and Chapel.

Duty.] To prepare the Rolls, and furniſh the Inrolment Office and Petty Bag Offices with them from Time to Time as may be required.

An

Supplement (K. 16.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of PURSE BEARER to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Purſe Bearer - -	Wm. Randall	The Lord Chancellor	During Pleaſure	550 11 —

Supplement (K. 17.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of PRINCIPAL SECRETARY to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

Principal Secretary -	Waſhington Cotes	By Lord Chancellor Loughborough	At Pleaſure	Not aſcertained

Supplement (K. 18.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECRETARY of PRESENTATIONS to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

Secretary - -	John Halkett	Lord Loughborough	During Pleaſure	345 — —

Supplement (K. 19.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the PRESENTATIONS in the COURT of CHANCERY.

Patentee	Edward Thurlow	His Majeſty	Life	158 16 8
Deputy	John Welch	The Patentee		19 5 —

Duty.] Engroſſing the Preſentations to Livings paſſing the Great Seal.

Supplement (K. 20.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECRETARY of COMMISSIONS to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Secretary - -	John Henry Newbold	By the Lord Chancellor	During Pleaſure	222 11 1

Supplement (K. 21.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECRETARY of COMMISSIONS of BANKRUPT to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

This Officer has not yet been appointed		By the Lord Chancellor	At Pleaſure	614 12 6

Supplement (K. 22.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of Clerk of INROLMENTS in BANKRUPTCY.

				£. s. d.
Clerk of Inrolments in Bankruptcy	Henry Edward Church	By Lord Thurlow	During good Behaviour	17 10 6

Duty and Attendance.] The General Buſineſs of the Office, and Duty of the Clerk of Inrolments in Bankruptcy, is to inrol ſuch Parts of the Proceedings had and taken under Commiſſions of Bankruptcy as the Solicitors ſuing out the ſame may deem neceſſary and expedient; and ſuch Proceedings are only inrolled to anſwer ſome very particular Purpoſe, and is entirely optional in the Party inrolling the ſame.—The Office was created by the Statute of 5 Geo. II. Cap. 30. Sec. 41. empowering the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, to appoint a proper Perſon to enter of Record all ſuch Depoſitions, Proceedings, and Certificates, under Commiſſions of Bankruptcy, as the Parties intereſted therein may

Supplement (K. 22.) *Continued.*

may think neceſſary, for the Purpoſe of making a Copy of ſuch Record Evidence in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record, in caſe the Originals ſhould be loſt. He attends the Lord Chancellor, to lay before him, and obtain his Lordſhip's Fiat thereon, all the Petitions preſented to his Lordſhip for Leave to inrol ſuch Proceedings, and enter the ſame, together with ſuch Proceedings, in Books kept by him for that Purpoſe; and ſuch Regiſtries and Entries are conſidered and taken as public Records, and frequent Reſort is had to them by the Attornies and Solicitors of the Court of Chancery, and others. He examines and ſigns all Depoſitions and Proceedings, when entered and recorded as aforeſaid; and alſo examines and ſigns all Copies of ſuch Entries and Records as may be obtained from the ſaid Office.

Supplement (K. 23.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office for the EXECUTION of the LAWS and STATUTES concerning BANKRUPTS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Inapplicable - -	The Hon. John Yorke	His Majeſty King George the Second	For Life	4,003 5 7

General Buſineſs of the Office.] Preparing and ingroſſing all Commiſſions and renewed Commiſſions of Bankrupts; all Writs of Procedendo and Superſedias; keeping regular Books, and entering and docqueting the Tranſactions of the Office; procuring Commiſſions and other Inſtruments to be paſſed under the Great Seal; granting Certificates and Docquets, and making Searches for Suitors and their Agents.

An

Supplement (K. 24.)

An Account of the Office of RECEIVER of the FINES in the Court of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. *s.* *d.*
Receiver of the Fines	Jno. Fanſhawe*	By the Lord Chancellor	During Pleaſure.	381 11 2

The general Buſineſs of the Office of Receiver of the Fines is to preſent to the Lord Chancellor the Writs which are made out at the Curſitor's Office, and which require his Lordſhip's Signature previous to their being ſealed; to lay before him Petitions on Matters ariſing in the Curſitor's Office, and to draw up the neceſſary Orders thereon; and whenever any litigated Matter ariſes (which has not happened many Times in the laſt Thirty-ſeven Years) to take Minutes at the Hearing, and draw up the Order. His Buſineſs is alſo to receive for the Lord Chancellor and Maſter of the Rolls the numerous ſmall Fines to which they are entitled: to give a Receipt on the Back of each Writ, and keep regular Accounts thereof. His Office, which muſt neceſſarily be at the Houſe or Chambers of ſome Attorney of conſiderable Practice, is open as early and late therefore as any Attornies, without any Holidays at all throughout the Year. The Receiver of the Fines being a Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, attends him for State to St. James's, the Houſe of Lords, Court of Chancery, &c. as his other Secretaries.

* He is alſo Firſt Clerk of the Houſhold to His Majeſty, and holds with it the Place of Receiver of the Land Tax for the Palaces of Whitehall and St. James's, to make up the Income of Firſt Clerk of the Houſehold 700*l.* a Year, conformable to the Regulations made immediately after the paſſing Mr. Burke's Act. He has no other Employment or Place, and has no Penſion.

Supplement (K. 25.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECRETARY of DECREES and INJUNCTIONS to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

I WAS appointed, verbally, by the Lord Chancellor, Secretary of Decrees and Injunctions, in June 1795, and am liable to be removed by the ſame Authority. The clear Profits of the Office for the Year ending December 31, 1797, amounted to £34. 13s. 1d. which aroſe from Fees paid by Suitors in the Court of Chancery, upon obtaining Decrees and Injunctions, and for an Allowance from the Hanaper in lieu of Stationary Wares. The Office is executed by Meſſrs. Gutch and Anderſon, Stationers, in Southampton Buildings, my Deputies. I know nothing relating to it before my Appointment.

Henry Blackſtone.

June 15th, 1798.

Supplement (K. 26.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECRETARY of LUNATICS to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
	Thomas Carr	Ld. Chancellor	Pleaſure	£. s. d. 51 15 —

Supplement (K. 27.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the CUSTODIES of IDEOTS and LUNATICS.

Clerk of the Cuſtodies of Ideots and Lunatics	Edward Thurlow, Eſq.	Lord Thurlow	Life of the Grantee.	308 3 6

To attend the Duty of the Office, the Attorney General, and attending the Great Seal, when neceſſary.

To

Supplement (K. 27.) *Continued.*

To make out Commiſſions of Lunacy, Bonds for Committees, accounting, and attending the Attorney General to ſettle Securities, and ſign Bills for the Grants of the Cuſtody of Lunatics, and making out the ſame, and attending the Sealing thereof; and alſo to file and copy all Orders made by the Chancellor, and Committees Accounts, and other Proceedings in Matters of Lunacy.

Supplement (K. 28.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SERJEANT at ARMS in the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Serjeant at Arms attending the Great Seal.	William Watſon, Eſq.	The Lord Chamberlain	Good Behaviour	150 17 5

To attend upon the Chancellor, Keeper, or Commiſſioners for the Cuſtody of the Great Seal.

To apprehend, under Warrant from the Great Seal, all Perſons who are in Contempt for Want of an Appearance, or Anſwer, or for Non-performance of any Order or Decree; or under any Order of the Houſe of Peers.

An

Supplement (K. 29.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of MESSENGER or PURSUIVANT in the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. *s.* *d.*
	George Stainforth	Lord Chamberlain	For Life	628 8 4

General Buſineſs of the Office.] It is the Duty of this Officer to receive, after they have paſſed the Great Seal, all Writs for the ſummoning of Peers, and electing of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and all Proclamations under the Great Seal relating to Scotland, and to convey them to the Perſons to whom they are directed; to execute certain Proceſs of the Court of Chancery; and generally to attend the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal.

Supplement (K. 30.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECRETARY of BRIEFS to the LORD CHANCELLOR.

IN purſuance of the Order of the Select Committee on Finance, of the 20th of this Month, I tranſmit the Account of my Emoluments, as Secretary of Briefs to the Lord Chancellor for the Year 1797, and the Annual Amount thereof, upon an Average of the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797. My Fees are paid by the Party applying for the Brief.

There were in the Year 1797 - -	Nine at	10	5	6 each.
				9
		£.* 93	9	6
I have no Salary, but receive Six Guineas a Year for Stationary, from the Hanaper - - -		6	6	0
		£.99	15	6
	£. s.			
I pay for Stamps and ingroſſing the Petition for the Brief, £.1. each -	9 0			
Sealer's Fee each Time, £.1. 1s. -	2 2	12	3	0
An Annual Fee of £.1. 1s. for ſummoning me to attend the Chancellor -	1 1			
Clear Profit in 1797 - -		£.87	12	6
1796. Eight Briefs and Stationary - -		£.89	10	0
Deduct for Stamps, ingroſſing Petition, Sealer's Fee, and Chancellor's Meſſenger, &c.		9	3	4
		£.80	6	8
1795. Nine Briefs at £.10. 5s. 6d. and Stationary -		99	15	6
Deduct Stamps, Ingroſſing, &c. - -		10	11	4
		£.89	4	2

	£.	s.	d.
1797 † - -	87	12	6
1796 - -	80	6	8
1795 - -	89	4	2
	3)257	3	4
Net Profit on the Average of the above Years -	£. 85	14	5½

22d June 1798. *John Nares.*

* So in the Original. † The Stamp Duty increaſed in this Year, which made an Addition of 5s. each Brief.

An

Supplement (K. 31.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the BRIEFS in the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Patentee	William Philipps	The Crown	For Life	152 14 6
Deputy.				

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To ingroſs the Briefs, and attend the Sealing of them.

Supplement (K. 32.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the APPEALS in the COURT of CHANCERY.

I DO not apprehend that there is now exiſting, ſuch an Office as that of Clerk of the Appeals, but the Buſineſs and Emoluments of the Office of Secretary of Appeals, to which I was verbally appointed by the Lord Chancellor in June 1795, are as follow: The Buſineſs conſiſts in preſenting Petitions to his Lordſhip for his Signature, from Suitors in the Admiralty and Eccleſiaſtical Courts, that Commiſſions of Appeal from the Sentences of thoſe Courts may iſſue, and after the Petitions are ſigned, in preparing the Commiſſions for the Great Seal. The Emoluments are, for preſenting each Petition One Guinea, and for preparing the Commiſſion £1. 1s. 5d. Total Profit £2. 2s. 5d.

From January 1ſt to December 31ſt 1797, there were Nine Commiſſions of Appeals ſealed, and no more, the clear Profits of which, according to the above Rule, amounted to £19. 1s. 9d. And this has been the Average ſince the Year 1795, when I was appointed. What were the Circumſtances of the Office before that Time I know not.

Henry Blackſtone.

Inner Temple, June 7th, 1798.

Supplement (K. 33.)

An ACCOUNT of the CLERK of the Office of RECORDS in the ROLLS CHAPEL, in the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerk of the Records in the Rolls Chapel	John Kipling	By the Maſter of the Rolls	For Life	88 1 5

General Buſineſs of the Office.] This is an ancient Office of the Court of Chancery. The Duty of the Officer is to make Indexes or Calendars to Grants and other Records, as they are brought to the Rolls Chapel Annually, from various Offices, in order that thoſe who have Occaſion to ſearch may more readily find the Grants or other Inſtruments wanted. To make Office Copies of Records; to write to the Great Seal Exemplifications, &c. to attend the two Houſes of Parliament and the Courts of Judicature occaſionally with Records; to attend the Maſter of the Rolls, on Cancellation of Recognizances, Deeds, and Letters Patent, and to inrol ſome Inſtruments upon Record.

Upon Reference to my Accounts for the Year 1782, and the ſubſequent Years, I do not perceive any material Variation in the Emoluments of my Office, upon Average of Three Years taken together; but the Average of Three or Four Years after my Appointment to the Office in 1775, exceeded the ſubſequent Averages by about £.150 a Year, and the Average Amount in the Time of my late Predeceſſor, Mr. Rooke, exceeded, as I have Reaſon to believe, my preſent Average by about £.400 a Year. Notwithſtanding the Fees of Office are fixed, yet in many Caſes much muſt depend upon the different Sentiments of Officers executing the ſame Office. I have generally thought it right to allow gratuitous Acceſs to the Records to Gentlemen of the Profeſſion of the Law, and others deſirous of conſulting the Records for Aſſiſtance in their Studies, and alſo to Authors who appeared to me engaged in uſeful Publications, a Privilege which my Predeceſſor was accuſtomed (as I have been informed) to grant in very few inſtances, perhaps from the Inconvenience and Abuſe which he had experienced it to be liable to. He had certainly great and acknowledged Merit, in reſtoring many of the Records to order, and in making them uſeful to the Public, and his Record Knowledge and Attention to the Duties of his Office were univerſally allowed; and as he was entitled to no Salary for his Care of the Records and making

Supplement (K. 33.) *Continued.*

making Indexes, and had been at conſiderable Expenſe in the Collection of various Manuſcript Books (ſince purchaſed by me at a great Price of his Executors) which were of Importance to him by Way of Aſſiſtance in Searches, he thought it reaſonable to expect a proportionate Advantage in the Execution of his Office, but many of thoſe who applied to ſearch the Records, not taking theſe Circumſtances into Conſideration, conſidered his Claims for Fees as too high. The Fees of Office for ſearching are One Shilling each Year, and under every Letter of the Alphabet in which a Search is made; it is therefore obvious, that Perſons, not poſſeſſed of exact References, may often be put to very conſiderable Expenſe and Trouble in Searches, much of which Trouble may be ſaved by a perſonal Search of the Officer, and upon theſe Occaſions my Predeceſſor often received large Sums by Way of Compoſition for the Fees, according to his Diſcretion; and other Caſes frequently occurred, in which Differences of Opinion aroſe on the Propriety of his Charges, which ſometimes occaſioned Applications to the Court, in which Counſel were heard on both Sides; yet it is but Juſtice to him to ſay, that I never heard of any Inſtance in which his Conduct was either cenſured by the Court or not juſtified. Altercations on Account of Fees are, however, ſo unpleaſant, that I have in moſt Caſes been accuſtomed to limit my Compoſition for Fees on Searches of this Sort to Five Guineas, and have endeavoured, in other Inſtances, to avoid as much as I could every Occaſion of Diſagreement; but the Conſequence has been, that the Profits of my Office are (as I humbly conceive) much below the Truſt and the Duties of it. Yet I ſtill continue to pay £32 a Year for Land Tax, although the Income has been reduced ſo as to make my Proportion conſiderably higher than that of other Officers aſſeſſed in the ſame Diſtrict; and it may be obſerved, that the Buſineſs of the Office is very fluctuating and uncertain, requiring at Times Attendance out of Office Hours, yet as I cannot have any occaſional Aſſiſtance (the old Hands being familiar only to very few) I am under the Neceſſity of breeding up young Clerks, to whom I pay conſtant Salaries, which (though higher than the Profits of my Office may be thought to allow) are inadequate, conſidering that theſe Clerks devote their Youth to an Employment of little Uſe to them in other Situations of Life.

John Kipling.

Rolls Chapel Office, 26th May 1798.

An

Supplement (K. 34.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of KEEPER of the RECORDS in the TOWER of LONDON.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
	Thomas Aſtle*	By the King and approved by the Maſter of the Rolls	For Life	£. s. d. 370 19 8

Duty.] To methodize Records, and to produce them for the Service of the Public when called for.

Supplement (K. 35.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the CROWN in CHANCERY.

Inapplicable - - -	Honourable John Yorke	By the King. By Letters Patent	For Life	1,200 15 2

General Buſineſs of the Office.] Conſiſts in drawing and preparing, in order to their paſſing the Great Seal, various Grants, Patents, Commiſſions, Writs, and other Inſtruments; in receiving, filing, certifying, and entering all Returns to Parliament; and in attending His Majeſty, both Houſes of Parliament, the Great Seal, the Court of Chancery, the Court of Claims, and upon ſeveral Great Officers of State upon His Majeſty's Service.

* Receiver General of the 6*d.* Deductions, and Firſt Commiſſioner of the State Paper Office.

An

Supplement (K. 36.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the LETTERS PATENT, in the COURT of CHANCERY.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
The Clerk of the Letters Patent to the Lord High Chancellor.	Valentine Henry Wilmot, Eſq.	By His Majeſty	For Life	388 10 —

Duty.] To make out the Grants of Offices and Revocations thereof, Letters of Denization, Annuities or Penſions, Letters Patent for Inventions, Special Pardons, Perpetuities, Charters, and Licences for Play Houſes, all of which are ingroſſed upon Vellum with the proper Stamps, and regularly paſſed under the Great Seal, either by Writ of Privy Seal, or by His Majeſty's immediate Warrant.

Supplement (K. 37.)

OFFICE of EXAMINER of LETTERS PATENT.

To the Honourable the Committee of Finance, appointed by the Houſe of Commons.

I BEG leave to inform this Honourable Committee, that never having actually executed the Office of Examiner of the Letters Patent, I am unable to make a ſatisfactory Return to the Account tranſmitted to me, with your Orders of the 22d Day of March and 1ſt Day of May laſt; but on Receipt of ſuch Orders, I thought it my Duty to inform myſelf, as far as I have been able, of the Facts neceſſary for that Purpoſe; and I find, that on the 17th Day of June 1747, Mr. Richard Lloyd, long ſince deceaſed, was appointed by Warrant, and ſworn into the Office before the then Lord Chancellor, and that ſince his Death the Fees of the Office have been received by his Son, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Bedford Row, although he appears never to have been regularly appointed thereto; and for certain Reaſons, which I have ſubmitted to the Lord Chancellor, I appre-

Supplement (K. 37.) *Continued.*

I apprehend the Appointment, after the Death of Mr. Richard Lloyd, was intended to have been made out in my Favour, but which by ſome Error or Neglect was omitted: For theſe Reaſons I am not at preſent enabled to make a more full or ſatisfactory Return to the Requiſitions of this Honourable Committee.

Andrew Hudleſton.

Gray's Inn, June the 7th, 1798.

Supplement (K. 38.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of DISPENSATIONS and FACULTIES in the COURT of CHANCERY.

	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
	The Hon. Apſley Bathurſt	By Patent	For Life	409 — 6

RETURNS

RETURNS from the COURT of KING's BENCH.

Supplement (L. 1.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CHIEF CLERK, or PROTHONOTARY, of the COURT of KING's BENCH.

	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
	David Lord Stormont and John Way*	Wm. Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Juſtice	For their Lives, and the longer Liver	5,396 1 6

15th March 1798.—EXTRACT of the Examination of ROBERT FORSTER, Eſq. Secondary in the Court of King's Bench, not quite Three Years, but Aſſiſtant Secondary Twenty-five Years.

WHO is the principal Officer in your Office?

John Way, Eſq. who is Chief Clerk.

Does he perform any, and what official Act in the Courſe of the Year?

None.

Who collects the Profits of his Office?

They are paid to me.

Who accounts to the Principal for the Profits?

I account to him.

* The ſaid John Way holds the Office in Truſt, as to the Net Profits thereof, for the ſaid David Lord Stormont and his Heirs, after deducting to his own Uſe for his Life £.1,200 per Annum.

Supplement (L. 2.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECONDARY of the COURT of KING's BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Deputy and Aſſiſtant to the Chief Clerk	Robert Forſter	By the Chief Clerk	During Pleaſure	1,050 — —

Duty.] Attendance: At Weſtminſter Hall, and my public Office, as Buſineſs requires.

Supplement (L. 3.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the RULES, on the Plea Side of the COURT of KING's BENCH.

Clerk of the Rules	Charles Abbot	Chief Clerk of the Court of King's Bench	For Life	2,918 18 7½

Upon the preſent Eſtabliſhment of this Office, there are alſo Six Clerks, who are not Officers of the Court, but are appointed by the Clerk of the Rules, and paid, and removed by him, at his Pleaſure; it is cuſtomary for one of theſe Clerks to attend with him in Court, and act there as his Aſſiſtant in the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Duty.] 1. The Service, Charge, and Attendance, which belong to the Clerk of the Rules, are; To attend the Court of King's Bench, and take Minutes of the Rules and Orders made and pronounced by the Court in Civil Actions between Party and Party, and draw up the ſame; and to file and copy all Petitions and Affidavits on the Civil Side; and to draw and ingroſs Aſſignments of the Eſtate and Effects of Priſoners diſcharged by an Act of Parliament made for the Relief of Debtors, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.—*Extract from the Preſentment* 1734, *under the Commiſſion, dated* 8 *Geo.* II. "And we further obſerve "to your Lordſhips, That this Office requires not only a conſtant "Attend-

Supplement (L. 3.) *Continued.*

" Attendance, but a great deal of Skill in taking down the Minutes " of all Proceedings in Court on the Civil Side, and the drawing " and entering of all ſuch Orders and Rules as the Court ſhall think " fit to be made between the Parties."—*Extract from the Report of Sub-Commiſſioners* 1738.

2. He has alſo the Cuſtody of all Entries, Affidavits, and other Records of Matters belonging to the Rules of Court on the Plea Side.—In 1795 the Records of this Office were removed by the Clerk of the Rules from a ruinous Apartment in the Inner Temple, where they had been depoſited for many Years; and they are now lodged in a Record Room, contiguous to the Rule Office, and rented by him for the Purpoſe, where they have been chronologically arranged and alphabetically indexed for the Uſe of the Suitors. By ſelecting and publiſhing the general Rules and Orders made ſubſequent to Stat. 4 Geo. 2. c. 26, he has provided the Means of ſupplying the Court at Weſtminſter Hall, with a Collection of the principal Books of Authority in the Law, for the Uſe of the Bench and Bar.

3. He is conſidered to be reſponſible in Damages to the Suitors for any Injury which they may ſuſtain by any Omiſſion or Error, however accidental, in the multiplicity of Buſineſs incident to this Office. He is alſo reſponſible to the Public Revenue for the Amount of the Stamp Duties on all Rules of Court, and Copies of Rules, filed, iſſued, or entered of Record in his Office, and upon all Copies of Affidavits; and he gives Security to the Stamp Office for the Payment thereof, himſelf and a Surety, jointly and ſeverally, in the Sum of £2,000.—About One Third of the Duties is paid by him for Stamps purchaſed in Advance, viz. for Stamps upon the Rules, and Copies of Rules and Affidavits which are iſſued; as to the other Two Thirds, which are chargeable upon the Rules filed or entered, it has been a general Practice, for the laſt Sixty Years, not to pay them until there were Eight Terms in Arrear, at which Time Four only were paid up, and Four always remained due: But extraordinary Exertion having been made in this Office to complete the Entries to Michaelmas Term 1797, the Payments have been completed up to that Date; and a further Arrangement has been communicated to the Stamp Office, by which there never will be more due hereafter than the growing Amount of the Four Terms of each current Year; and by completing the Entries of the Year during each Long Vacation, the whole Account henceforth will be cloſed Annually in the Firſt Week of November, and the Duties at that Time paid up in full.

Supplement (L. 4.)

An Account of the Office of CLERK of the PAPERS, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
	Samuel Platt and Joſiah Platt	Chief Clerk	For Life	1,160 14 —

Attendance—On the Court during its Sitting, and at Chambers till late in the Evening.

Supplement (L. 5.)

An Account of the Office of the CLERK of the DOCKETS, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

				£. s. d.
Clerk of the Dockets	William Prevoſt	David late Earl of Mansfield, and John Way, Eſq. Chief Cl.	For Life	393 17 10

Duty.] Aſſiſting the Chief Clerk in the various Buſineſs of ſigning Judgments on Warrants of Attorney for want of Pleas, &c. &c. &c.; entering Iſſues of all Cauſes for Trial throughout the Kingdom, and a Variety of other Entries: docketing Judgments, and arranging the ſame alphabetically for the Convenience of the Suitors.

An

Supplement (L. 6.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the DECLARATIONS, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Clerk of the Declarations	Robert Forſter	By William Lee, Eſq. deceaſed	For Life	Between 90*l.* and 100*l.*

General Buſineſs of the Office.] The Receipt and Entry of Declarations and Bills filed in this Court, and delivering the ſame out.

Supplement (L. 7.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of the CLERK of the COMMON BAILS, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

	Richard Walter Nelſon, by the Name of Richard Walter	By Wm. Lee, Eſq. then Chief Clerk	For Life	£ s. d. 215 1 2

Duty.] To receive and file all Common Bails to Writs by Bill iſſued out of the Court; to adminiſter the Oath, and take Affidavits of Service of Writs by Bill ſo iſſued; to grant Certificates to the Marſhal of the King's Bench, where Priſoners in his Cuſtody are diſcharged by Rule of Court, or by Order of a Judge, for Want of Proſecution in due Time, or for other Cauſes; and to file common Bails, with the Rule or Order annexed, in all Caſes where Priſoners are diſcharged by Superſedeas out of the Cuſtody of any Sheriff or other Gaoler, for the like Want of Proſecution in due Time; and to enter, mark, and ſign all Poſteas indorſed on Records after Trial, before final Judgment be ſigned thereon.

Supplement (L. 8.)

An Account of the Office of SIGNER of WRITS, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Deputies and Clerks to aſſiſt the Chief Clerk in ſigning Writs, &c.	Wm. Prevoſt and Wm. Webb	Lord Viſcount Stormont and Jno. Way, Eſq.	During Pleaſure	£. s. d. 204 1 4 each

Duty.] Aſſiſting the Chief Clerk in the various and numerous Writs of Latitats, Sci. Fa. Ha. Cor. Subpœnas, and others, iſſued, ſearching for Returns thereof, when required, and entering the Precipes of all ſuch Writs on Rolls of Record, with a Variety of other Buſineſs ariſing from the Nature of the Office.

Supplement (L. 9.)

An Account of the Office of CUSTOS BREVIUM, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

Cuſtos Brevium et Recordorum	Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, and Jno. Way, Eſq.	Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, Ld Chief Juſtice	For their Lives and the longeſt Liver	£. s. d. 1,166 1 —

Duty.] The Cuſtody and Charge of receiving and keeping all the Records and Writs, and a conſtant Attendance during the Sitting of the Courts, and alſo in Vacation for Searches; making Copies and Exemplifications of the Records when required; tranſcribing from the Records all Iſſues, Fines, and Amerciaments, and Recognizances forfeited, which are to be eſtreated into the Exchequer; and alſo to tranſcribe and engroſs from the Plea Rolls all Iſſues to be tried, and examine and ſeal the ſame for Trial; and alſo by himſelf and Clerks to give conſtant Attendance, Morning and Evening, all the Year, at an Office provided by him to tranſact the great Variety of Buſineſs in the various Suits and Proceedings of the different Suitors of the Court throughout the Kingdom; alſo the Care and Cuſtody of the Baga de Secretis, containing the Records

Supplement (L. 9.) *Continued.*

Records of Attainder, and other Records of the Crown, which reſpect the King's Title, and which are not to be inſpected without the Special Licence of the Lord Chief Juſtice and Attorney General.

6th June 1797——The Examination of Mr. ANDREW EDGE, Clerk of the Outer Treaſury, in the Court of King's Bench.

Who are the Cuſtos Brevium in the Court of King's Bench?

John Way, Eſq. and the Honourable Mr. Kenyon.

Do either of them do any and what official Act in the Diſcharge of their Duty?

I, with the Aſſiſtance of my Clerks execute the Duty of the Office; and from Time to Time; if any Doubts or Difficulty ariſe in the Execution of the Office, I apply to Mr. Way for Directions.

Supplement (L. 10.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERKS in the INNER and OUTER TREASURY, of the COURT of KING's BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Clerks in the Inner and Outer Treaſury, &c.	Thomas White and And. Edge	The Clerk of the Treaſury	During Pleaſure	Unknown

Supplement (L. 11.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of BOOK-BEARER or BAG-BEARER, in the KING'S BENCH TREASURY.

IN purſuance of an Order of the Select Committee on Finance, dated the 20th Inſtant, requiring an Account to be laid before the Committee, ſtating, "Who is the Officer executing the Duties of "Book-bearer in the King's Bench Treaſury, and of the Net Re- "ceipt of the ſaid Office, and in Right of the ſaid Office, for the "Year 1797, and of the Net Annual Receipt on Account thereof;"

I beg

Supplement (L. 11.) *Continued.*

I beg Leave, in purſuance thereof, to return, that I hold the Employment of Bag-bearer in the ſaid Office, which I preſume is meant by Book-bearer; and that the Net Annual Receipt thereof, for the Year 1797, amounts to the Sum of £34, which has been for ſeveral Years paſt nearly the ſame.

John Mitchell.

Supplement (L. 12.)

An Account of the Office of CLERKS of the NISI PRIUS, in the COURT of KING's BENCH, under the Custos Brevium in the ſaid Court.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
	Sir Beverſham Filmer, Bart.	Beverſham Filmer, and Theodore Johnſon, Eſq. late Cuſtos Brevium	Has been conſidered for Life	262 2 6
	William Prevoſt	Sir David Lindſay, and John Way, Eſq. as Cuſtos Brevium	Do.	519 16 —
	Thomas White	Do.	Do.	265 8 —

Supplement (L. 13.)

An Account of the Office of CLERK of NISI PRIUS in London and Middleſex to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the COURT of KING's BENCH.

Clerk of Niſi Prius	Thos. Lowton	Lord Chief Juſtice	—	655 15 —

Duty.] To attend the Trials of all Cauſes in Middleſex and London, and to draw all Orders of the Court.

An

Supplement (L. 14.)

An Account of the Office of SIGNER of the BILLS of MIDDLESEX, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Signer of the Bills of Middleſex	Booth Brathwaite	By the Puiſne Judges	As long as he acts well	£. s. d. 90 9 8

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To ſign all Bills of Middleſex; enter the Precipes thereof into Books; take Affidavits, file them, and give Copies when required.

Supplement (L. 15.)

An Account of the Office of the CLERK of the ERRORS, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

				£. s. d.
Clerk of the Errors	Philip Parry	The Chief Juſtice	During Pleaſure	150 — —

Duty.] Allowing Writs of Error; attending the Judges and the Court to put in, add, and juſtify Bail in Error; iſſuing the proper Rules to oblige the Parties to proceed in their Cauſes, and ſigning Non-proſſes if not complied with; making Tranſcripts of the Records upon which Writs of Error are brought, in order to be tranſmitted to the proper Officer of the Court of Appeal; indorſing the Chief Juſtice's Return upon the Writs of Error, and getting his Signature to them to annex to ſuch Tranſcripts, and delivering over the ſame to the proper Office.

Supplement (L. 16.)

An ACCOUNT of the SEAL OFFICE of the COURT of KING's BENCH and COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Comptroller of the Seals	The Duke of Grafton	King Charles the Second	Hereditary to Heirs Male	433 4 7

Duty.] Sealing all Proceſſes (except Bills of Middleſex) iſſuing out of the above Courts, Exemplifications of Recoveries, and Judgments.

Supplement (L. 17.)

RETURN from the CLERK to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the KING's BENCH.

In obedience to the Order of the Select Committee on Finance, I beg Leave reſpectfully to ſtate that I have not any Salary. The Emoluments of my Office ariſe on various Proceedings in Suits depending in the Court of King's Bench; but of thoſe Emoluments with the Exception of ſome Books, in which Entries are made for public Inſpection, I never yet kept an Account.

As far as I am enabled to collect from general Obſervations, not having, as I have already repreſented to the Committee on Finance, kept an Account of the Emoluments of my Office, I believe that the Net Amount thereof for ſome Years paſt has been fluctuating from £1,100, or probably under that Sum, to £1,400, or thereabouts.

Thomas Platt,
Clerk to Lord Kenyon.

June 20th, 1798.

An

Supplement (L. 18.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of FILAZER, EXIGENTER, and CLERK of the OUTLAWRIES, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Filazer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries	The Hon. Geo. Kenyon	Chief Juſtice	For Life	280 11 6

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To make out, ſign, and enter Writs of Special Capias, Alias, and Pluries Diſtringas's, &c. grounded upon original Writs, and to make alphabetical Entries of all Writs ſigned in the Office:—To take Affidavits of Debt, to hold to Bail upon Special Capias's, and to file ſuch Affidavits when the Capias is iſſued, and to make Office Copies of the ſame when required:—To take and file Affidavits of Service of Writs of Special Capias, where the Defendant is not held to Bail:—To make out Writs of Exigent and Proclamation in proceeding to Outlawry in Civil Actions, and Writs of Capias Utlegatum thereon, and to make Entries of ſuch Outlawries, and to file Writs of Capias, Alias, Pluries, Exigent, Proclamations, and Capias Utlegatum, and Inquiſitions thereon:—To tranſcribe, for the Purpoſe of filing in the Exchequer, the Sheriff's Return and Inquiſition on Capias's Utlegatum, and to make up the Outlawry Rolls and docket ſame, and to enter Reverſals of ſuch Outlawries:—To take and enter Special Bail and Common Appearances in Proceedings by original Writ, and to make up and docket the Recognizance Rolls:—To iſſue Writs of Superſedeas for the Diſcharge of Priſoners in Proceedings by Special Capias:—To make out Writs of Sci. fa. againſt Bail, and to revive Judgments in Proceedings by original Writ:—To enter and file Writs of Re. fa. lo. &c. iſſuing out of the Court of Chancery, and returnable in the Court of King's Bench, for the Removal of Plaints from inferior Courts, and to iſſue Writs of Pone and Diſtringas to compel Appearances in ſuch Proceedings.—To enter and file original Writs (till called for) upon which Special Capias's are iſſued:—During Term to attend One of the Judges of the King's Bench upon putting in Bail, and to attend the Court of King's Bench, when required, with Bail Book upon juſtifying ſuch Bail:—To receive the Certificates from the Clerk of the Papers of

Supplement (L. 18.) *Continued.*

the King's Bench Priſon of the Render of the Defendant in Proceedings by Special Capias, and to attend the Maſter of the Court of King's Bench for the Purpoſe of exonerating the Bail, and to receive Orders from the Judges of the ſaid Court, and to attend the Maſter with the ſame for the like Purpoſe.

Supplement (L. 19.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of USHER and CRYER, in the COURT of KING's BENCH, and the ſeveral Deputies and Officers under the ſaid Officer.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
	Wm. Green	By the King	For two Lives my own and Thomas Green	

Duty.] To do all Buſineſs belonging to the Office of Uſher and Cryer, and to attend the Judges in Court.

7th June 1798.—The EXAMINATION of Mr. JOHN HARRIS, One of the Under Cryers of the Court of King's Bench.

Mr. William Green, of Lewes, is the Patentee, or Chief Cryer.—I have been Deputy rather more than Twelve Years.

Do you recollect Mr. Green ever having done any official Act as Cryer?

Never.

Did he ever do any Act as Uſher of the Court of King's Bench?

Never perſonally.

An

Supplement (L. 20.)

An ACCOUNT of the OFFICES ſeverally undernamed.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Marſhal of the King's Bench Priſon	William Jones	By the King	Quam diu ſe bene geſſerit	1,300 — —
Deputy Marſhal	Wm. Hughes	By the Marſhal	Do.	210 — —
Clerk of the Papers	John Hill	By Do.	Do.	230 — —
Chaplain	Henry Evans	By Do.	Do.	58 4 —
Clerk of the Day Rules	William Jones	By Do.	Do.	37 10 —
Turnkey of the Maſter's Side Turnkey of the Crown Side	There are Three Turnkeys, who are paid Weekly Wages by the Marſhal, and are entirely under his Controul.			
The Four Tipſtaffs				
Tipſtaff to the Lord Chief Juſtice	George Wilkinſon			250 — —
Tipſtaffs to the other Judges	Wm. Rogers Thos. Belcher Edw. Williams			130 — — each

The Increaſe or Diminution in the Salaries or Emoluments in theſe Offices ſince 1782.] The Marſhal ſubmits, that £.1,300 a Year, is by no Means ſufficient, conſidering the Eſtabliſhment he is under the Neceſſity of keeping, and the immenſe Riſks that he is hourly liable to, having upon an Average 600 Priſoners in his Cuſtody, charged with at leaſt £.150,000. It is ſuppoſed that no Inſurance Office in London would take £.500 a Year to inſure the Marſhal againſt all the Riſks that he runs.

Previous to the Year 1791, the Profits of the Office ſeldom amounted to leſs than £.2,000 per Annum; but ſince the making of the Rules of Court for curtailing the Limits of the Rules of the Priſon, and for reducing the Number of Day Rules to *Three* only in each Term, the Profits of the Office are now reduced to under £.1,300, and the Execution of the Marſhal's Office is rendered ſtill more difficult, on Account of the Diſcontents that prevail among the Priſoners on that Account. The Warden of the Fleet reaps the Benefit of thoſe Rules in the King's Bench, as all thoſe who are able to pay, remove themſelves from the King's Bench into the Fleet Priſon, where they are allowed Day Rules every Day in Term as uſual. It is humbly ſubmitted that no good Reaſon can be aſſigned why the Priſoners in the Fleet Priſon ſhould have greater Privileges allowed them than thoſe in the King's Bench.

The

Supplement (L. 20.) *Continued.*

The Diminution in the Offices of Deputy Marſhal and Clerk of the Papers, as well as the Tipſtaffs, have been in Proportion to the Marſhal's, ſince the making of the Rules of Court before mentioned.

A TABLE of FEES, to be taken by the MARSHAL of the King's Bench Priſon, in the County of Surrey, for any Priſoner or Priſoners Commitment, or coming in Gaol, or Chamber-Rent there, or Diſcharge from thence in any Civil Action. Settled and Eſtabliſhed the 16th Day of June, in the 33d Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, and in the Year of our Lord 1760, purſuant to an Act "For the Relief of Debtors, with Reſpect to the Impriſonment of their "Perſons;" viz.

	s.	d.
Firſt, To the Marſhal, for every Priſoner committed on any Civil Action -	4	8
2d, To the Turnkey, on the Maſter's Side - - -	1	6
3d, To the Marſhal on the Diſcharge of every ſuch Priſoner - -	7	4
4th, To the Deputy Marſhal, upon the Diſcharge of One or more Actions, Executions, or other Charge, and no further Fee be there never ſo many Actions - - - - - -	4	0
5th, To the Clerk of the Papers, for the Firſt Action, upon the Diſcharge -	3	0
6th, To the Clerk of the Papers, for every Action, Execution, or other Charge, to be paid on the Diſcharge - - - -	0	4
7th, To the Deputy Marſhal, upon a Commitment of the Priſoner in Court, or at a Judge's Chambers, in any Civil Action, if carried to the King's Bench Priſon - - - - - -	1	0
8th, To the Clerk of the Papers, for the ſame - - -	1	0
9th, To the ſaid Deputy Marſhal, for a Surrender in Diſcharge of Bail, be there never ſo many Actions - - - - -	1	0
10th, To the Clerk of the Papers, for each Action upon ſuch Surrender -	0	6
11th, To each of the Four Tipſtaffs, 2s. 6d. for each Priſoner's Commitment by the Court, and carried to the King's Bench Priſon, in the whole -	10	0
12th, To the Tipſtaff that carries any Priſoner committed at a Judge's Chambers to the ſaid Priſon - - - - -	6	0
13th, To the Marſhal, for the Uſe of Chamber, Bed, Bedding, and Sheets, for each Priſoner, if provided by the Gaoler, at the Priſoner's Requeſt, for the Firſt Night, in the Common Side of the ſaid Priſon - - -	0	6
14th, For the like Uſe every Night the Priſoner remains in Cuſtody after the Firſt - - - - - - - -	0	1½
15th, And if Two lie in a Bed, 1d. each - - - -	0	2
16th, For the like Uſe of every Priſoner that goes on the Maſter's Side, for the Firſt Night - - - - - - -	0	6
17th, For the like Uſe every Night after the Firſt - - -	0	3
18th, And if Two lie in a Bed, 2d. each - - - -	0	4
19th, And if the Priſoner finds his own Bed, Bedding, and Sheets (which the Marſhal is in no Sort to hinder him of) then he ſhall pay, for Chamber Rent, to the Marſhal, per Week - - - -	1	0

No other Fee for the Uſe of Chamber, Bed, Bedding, and Sheets, or upon the Commitment or Diſcharge of any Priſoner on any Civil Action.

Thomas Howard. *Mansfield.*
Anthony Thomas Abdy. *T. Parker.*
William Hammond.

An

Supplement (L. 21.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of ASSOCIATE and MARSHAL of the NISI PRIUS, in LONDON and MIDDLESEX, to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the COURT of KING'S BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Marſhal and Aſſociate	George Kenyon, Eſq.	By the Lord Chief Juſtice	During Pleaſure	530 — —

General Buſineſs of the Office.] Entering all Cauſes for Trial at Niſi Prius, in London and Middleſex, abſtracting the Records for the Chief Juſtice, and conſtant Attendance at the Sittings at Niſi, and upon the Lord Chief Juſtice upon the Circuit.

Supplement (L. 22.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CRYER at NISI PRIUS, in LONDON and MIDDLESEX, to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the COURT of KING'S BENCH.

				£. s. d.
Cryer at Niſi Prius, in London & Middleſex	Philip Parry	By the Chief Juſtice	During Pleaſure	300 — —

Duty.] To attend the Court during the Sittings at Niſi Prius in and after Term; adminiſter the proper Oaths to the Jury and Witneſſes, and call them upon their Subpœnas when they do not appear; attending the Chief Juſtice at Weſtminſter in Term Time, and alſo his Chambers when the Court is not ſitting.

An

Supplement (L. 23.)

An ACCOUNT of the CROWN OFFICE, in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
The King's Coroner or Attorney, or Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench	James Templer, Eſq.	Crown	Life	380 1 8
Secondary	F. & H. Barlow	Cl. of the Crown	Do.	82 5 5
Clerk of the Rules	H. Dealtry	Do.	Do.	116 16 5
Examiner	Robert Belt	Do.	Do.	2 17 5
Calendar Keeper	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
Clerk of the Grand Jury	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 16 —
Clerks in Court for the different Seats	Rt. Belt Gab. Lepipre J. O. Jones H. Dealtry H. Barlow Benj. Burnett	Do.	Do.	484 8 5

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To conduct and record all Proceedings on the Crown Side of the Court of King's Bench.

Supplement (L. 24.)

CIRCUIT OFFICERS to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

C L E R K.

MY Circuit Fees as Clerk to the Lord Chief Juſtice, in the Year 1797, amounted, to the beſt of my Recollection, to about Four or Five Pounds. The Annual Receipt of thoſe Fees, upon an Average of the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797, could not exceed Ten Pounds. The Office of Steward is filled by his Lordſhip's Cryer.

Thomas Platt.

June 23d, 1798.

MARSHAL

Supplement (L. 24.) *Continued.*

MARSHAL.

I have executed the Office of Circuit Marſhal to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench for the late Roger Kenyon, Eſquire, and ſince his Death for his Son, George Kenyon, Eſquire, for Ten Years laſt paſt; and that the Profits of that Office (after deducting Travelling Expences, &c.) have, during thoſe Years, amounted to from £65 and £75 a Year, ſo that I may fairly ſtate them to amount upon an Average to £70 a Year.

W. Jones.

Supplement (L. 25.)

RETURNS from the CLERKS, &c. of the Honourable Mr. Juſtice ASHURST.

MARSHAL's Account for 1797.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1797.—Midland, Summer Circuit,							
Receipts about	-	33	—	—			
Expences about	-	19	—	—			
					14	—	—
Norfolk, Lent Circuit,							
Receipts about	-	21	—	—			
Expences about	-	16	—	—			
					5	—	—
					19	—	—

CLERKS, CIRCUIT CRYER, and STEWARD.

	£.	s.	d.
The Emoluments of Mr. Juſtice Aſhurſt's Two Clerks, ariſing from Buſineſs done at his Chambers in Serjeants Inn, after deducting for Books, Papers, Pens, &c. in the Year 1797 - - - - -	425	1	10
The Emoluments ariſing on the Two Circuits, the Norfolk Spring, and the Midland Summer, in 1797, as Cryer, after deducting the Expences - - -	50	—	—
The Emoluments ariſing on the Two Circuits as above, in 1797, as Clerk and Steward, after deducting the Expences - - - - - - - - -	10	—	—

Supplement (L. 26.)

OFFICERS of the Honourable Mr. Juſtice GROSE.

	£.	s.	d.
The Emoluments of his Two Clerks for Buſineſs done at Chambers for the Year 1797, after deducting £20 for Expences at Chambers - - - -	426	—	—
The Emoluments of Mr. Juſtice Groſe's Marſhal on the Two Circuits in the Year 1797, without any Deduction - - - - - - - -	75	4	6
The Emoluments of Mr. Juſtice Groſe's Cryer on the Two Circuits in the Year 1797, after deducting £30 for Circuit Expences - - - - -	59	10	—
The Emoluments of Mr. Juſtice Groſe's Clerk and Steward for the Year 1797, after deducting £20 for Circuit Expences - - - - - -	18	5	—

Supplement (L. 27.)

OFFICERS of the Honourable Mr. Juſtice LAWRENCE.

	£.	s.	d.
Clerks. Net 1797. - - - -	386	4	—
Marſhal. Dº - - - - -	94	4	—
Cryer, Clerk, and Steward. Net 1797 -	113	4	6

RETURNS

RETURNS from the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

Supplement (M. 1.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CUSTOS BREVIUM of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Cuſtos Brevium C. B.	The Hon. Lady Louiſa Browning, (One 6th) The Hon. Lady Robert Eden, (One 6th) Joſiah Hankin, Eſq. Tenant by Courteſy, (One 3d) Edward Gore, Eſq. in Right of his Wife Lady Moſtyn, (One 3d)	King Charles II.*	During Life, with Remainder to Heirs General	477 8 11

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To record and file all original and judicial Writs and Inquiſitions taken by virtue of any ſuch Writs, all Poſteas after Verdicts, and Fines, with the Concords, ſigned

* By Patent, dated 14th March, 29th King Charles IId. 1678, to Sir Walter St. John, &c. and their Heirs, with all Profits, Rights, and Privileges thereunto belonging, in Truſt for Henry Earl of Litchfield and Charlotte Counteſs of Litchfield, the ſaid Earl's Daughter, during their natural Lives; to the 1ſt, 2d, and every other Son or Sons, and the Heirs Male of their reſpective Bodies, and for Default, to all other the Daughters of the ſaid Earl on the Body of the ſaid Counteſs, and the Heirs of their Bodies reſpectively; and for Default, to the Counteſs and the Heirs of her Body by the ſaid Earl begotten; and for Default, to the ſaid Counteſs and the Heirs of her Body lawfully iſſuing. The preſent Grantees acquired the Office by Inheritance.

Supplement (M. 1.) *Continued.*

ſigned by the Parties acknowledging the ſame, and the Writs of Dedimus Poteſtatem iſſued for taking the Acknowledgment of ſuch Fines, with the Tranſcripts thereof, and which Fines are entered in a Book of the ſame Term the reſpective Writs of Covenant are returnable, and the Proclamations of ſuch Fines are indorſed upon the Captions, according to the Statute; to record and file all Writs of Entry and Summons, Writs of Dedimus Poteſtatem for taking Warrants of Attorney thereupon, and Writs of Seiſin to ſupport Recoveries ſuffered in the ſaid Court; to make Copies and Exemplifications of the ſaid Writs and Records when required, and to return Writs of Certiorari, directed to him, for removing any Writs or other Records into the Court of King's Bench.

Supplement (M. 2.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of PROTHONOTARY, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
1ſt Prothonotary	G. Woodroffe	Chief Juſtice	For Life	1,348 6 11
2d Prothonotary	Henry Earle	Cuſtos Brevium	Do.	1,335 6 11
3d Prothonotary	Robert Ray	Chief Juſtice	Do.	1,385 6 11

To attend the Sitting of the Court at Weſtminſter Hall, for the Diſpatch of ſuch Matters as ariſe from Cauſes entered in the Office; to inform the Court of the State of ſuch Cauſes, and to certify in Matters of Practice.—Perſons committed by the Court for Contempt are examined on Interrogatories, and the Prothonotaries report thereon to the Court.—A great Variety of Matters ariſing out of Cauſes are referred to the Prothonotaries, who make Reports thereon to the Court.—They regulate and allow Coſts on all Judgments, Rules, and judicial Orders, and enquire into and ſtate the Debt and Coſts on Bonds, Bills, Mortgages, and other Securities, and on References made to them by the Court, and Tax Bills of Coſts between Attornies and their Clients, and ſettle and adjuſt Accounts therein implicated—They enter in Books kept in their Office the Declarations filed and delivered out in all the ſeveral Cauſes paſſing through the Office, and alſo of the Pleas and ſubſequent

Supplement (M. 2.) *Continued.*

quent Pleadings between the Parties, the Records paſſed for Trial, the Entries of Iſſues joined between the Parties, the interlocutory and final Judgments thereon, the Bills filed againſt privileged Perſons, Writs of Inquiry and Executions, the Money paid into and out of Court, the Appearances to ſuch Proceſs as iſſue out of their Office, and enter them on Remembrance Rolls kept for that Purpoſe—They name and ſtrike Special Juries, ſign Records of Niſi Prius, ſee that all Common Recoveries be carefully ingroſſed on Rolls of the Court, examined, docketted, and placed in their proper Offices, and that the Writs belonging to the ſame be filed with the proper Officer, and examine all Exemplifications of ſuch Recoveries.—They have the Cuſtody of all Common and Plea Rolls, deliver the ſame out, and keep an Account of the Names of the Perſons to whom the Rolls are delivered, that they may be enabled to call for their Return, and make Caret Papers of the Defaulters, in order to inforce their being brought in, purſuant to various Rules of the Court. They keep an Account of all Rolls received into their Office after the proper Entries are made therein; keep Dockets of all Judgments, Entries of Writs, and other Entries, which they carefully examine with the Rolls before they are delivered to the proper Offices; keep Remembrance Rolls, in which all Rules made in Court are entered, and on which all Recognizances of Bail, Appearances, Scire Facias, and Precipes taken at Bar on Common Recoveries are entered.—They enter on a Remembrance Roll the Names of all Attornies ſworn in Court, and make Certificates thereof to the Clerk of the Warrants, draw up the General Rules of the Court made for regulating and ſettling the Practice of the Proceedings therein; they have the Cuſtody of the Court Book, in which are entered the Names of all Cauſes or Demurrers, Special Verdicts, and other Matters, which are to be argued in Court, and of Cauſes which are to be tried at Bar, with the reſpective Terms and Number Rolls, and take Minutes of the Judgment of the Court in all Cauſes argued therein, &c.

At the Office, One of the Prothonotaries alternately attends in Term Time from 11 to 2 (except the Firſt and Laſt Days of the Term, when all attend the Court) the others attending the Court during the Sitting.—In the Evening all the Prothonotaries attend at the Office from 6 to 8, and later.—Out of Term they all attend every Day from 11 to 2 o'Clock.

An

Supplement (M. 3.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECONDARIES, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
1ſt Secondary	George Griffith.	Chief Prothonotary	Life	340 16 7
2d Secondary	Thomas Loddington.	Second Prothonotary	Do.	341 17 1
3d Secondary	William Skynn.	Third Prothonotary	Do.	331 17 1

The Duty of the Secondaries is conſtantly to attend the Court and Judges in the Treaſury in Term Time; to read all Records, Writings, Affidavits, Petitions, Papers, and Exhibits, produced upon Motions, Complaints, or other Applications, and to take Minutes of all Rules and Orders pronounced thereon; to take all Recognizances in Court; to enter Diſcontinuances, Commitments of Priſoners, and Satisfactions acknowledged upon Record; to amend Records by Order of the Court; to adminiſter the Oaths appointed to be taken by Priſoners by the Acts of Parliament for the Relief of Debtors, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons, and to prepare Aſſignments of ſuch Priſoners Goods and Effects, to be ſigned by them, as directed by the ſaid Acts, and to draw up Rules for their Diſcharge: Upon Trials at Bar, to copy the Iſſue for the Judges, and to deliver Four Copies thereof; to call the Jury out of and in Court; to read the Record; to call the Defeudant; to read all written Evidence, to call the Jury before a Verdict is given, and to record the Verdict; to take Minutes of Special Verdicts, and to draw up the ſame; to make Two Copies for Plaintiff and Defendant, and Four Copies for the Judges; to take an Account of all Fines and Recoveries paſſed and ſuffered at Bar; and in Term Time, after the Riſing of the Court, to attend at their reſpective Offices, there to draw up ſuch Rules and Orders as have been pronounced in Court or in the Treaſury, and enter the ſame upon Remembrance Rolls, and make Copies of ſuch Rules or Orders if applied for, as alſo to enter all Rules; to declare, plead, reply, rejoin, ſurrejoin, rebut, ſurrebut, and join in Demurrer in Paper, and afterwards to enter the ſame on Remembrance Rolls; give Rules for Attornies and other Officers of the Court to appear to Bills filed againſt them; to file and copy all Affidavits, Papers, and

Supplement (M. 3.) *Continued.*

and Exhibits, produced on Motions, Taxation of Coſts, or otherwiſe, and all Suggeſtions and Proceedings in Spiritual Courts, in Cauſes where Prohibitions are applied for; to examine Perſons in Contempt upon Interrogatories, and to file and copy ſuch Interrogatories and Depoſitions. Their Attendance is alſo neceſſary in Vacation Time, by themſelves, Clerks, or Aſſiſtants. Each Secondary requires the conſtant Aſſiſtance of a Clerk to diſpatch the Buſineſs of his Office, who muſt be a Perſon of Experience in the Practice of the Court. Upon all Complaints made by Priſoners in the Fleet againſt the Warden, it is the Duty of the Secondaries to attend the Judges at ſuch Times and Places as they pleaſe to appoint, to hear and determine the ſaid Complaints, and to file and read all Affidavits and Exhibits produced on ſuch Attendance, and to draw up all Orders made thereupon, and to draw up all Orders made by the Court for the Regulation of the Fleet Priſon, and all Rules and Orders for the Regulation of the Practice of the Court. The Secondary to the Firſt Prothonotary adminiſters in Court the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, and, if required, makes out and ſigns Certificates of Perſons having taken the ſame; he alſo adminiſters the Oaths in Court to every Perſon who is admitted an Attorney. The Secondary to the Second Prothonotary enters in a Book kept for that Purpoſe the Particulars of all Fines acknowledged at the Bar of the Court.

Supplement (M. 4.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the JUDGMENTS, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerk of the Judgments and Reverſals	Richard Bremridge	By the Prothonotaries	Will of the Prothonotaries	126 — —.

The Duty of the Clerk of the Judgments is to draw up every final Judgment after Inquiſition taken, Verdict obtained, or Nonſuit had at Niſi Prius, and upon every Demurrer, Iſſue of Nul tiel Record,

Supplement (M. 4.) *Continued.*

Record, and Rule of Court, and to draw up and enter all the Continuances neceſſary to the ſaid Judgments, and is directed and appointed by the Statute of the 4th and 5th W. III. to docquet all the above-mentioned Judgments. He enters Satisfaction to all Judgments when the ſame are done by Judge's Warrant, and not in open Court, and exemplifies all or any of the above-mentioned Judgments, if the ſame are applied for within a Year after the Signing thereof.—As Clerk of the Reverſals, draws up and enters the Reverſals of Outlawries on Remembrances, and delivers Certificates thereof to the Clerk of the Outlawries, makes out the Bail Pieces in Order to ſuch Reverſals, and Writs of Superſedeas when neceſſary. Vide Supplement (M. 5.)

General Buſineſs of the Office.] Attends by himſelf and Clerk at the Prothonotaries Office, and Weſtminſter Hall, for the Purpoſe of doing the above-mentioned Buſineſs.

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the WARRANTS, INROLMENTS, and ESTREATS, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				l. *s.* *d.*
Clerk of the Warrants, Inrolments, and Eſtreats	Keane Fitzgerald	The Lord Chief Juſtice	For Life	383 10 8

General Buſineſs of the Office.] Inrolling Deeds, Recoveries, Foreign Eſtreats; entering Warrants of Attorney for Fines, Judgments, Iſſues; filing Affidavits and Articles of Clerkſhip, and entering Attornies Certificates, &c.

An

Supplement (M. 5.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the REVERSALS of OUTLAWRIES, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerk of the Reverſals of Outlawries	Richard Bremridge	By the Prothonotaries	During Pleaſure	—

The Buſineſs of the Clerk of the Reverſals is to draw up and enter the Reverſals of Outlawries on Remembrances, and deliver Certificates thereof to the Clerk of the Outlawries, to make out Bail Pieces on ſuch Reverſals, and Writs of Superſedeas when neceſſary.

Supplement (M. 6.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the DOCQUETS, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

				£. s. d.
Clerk of the Docquets	Thomas Sherwood	By the Prothonotaries	During Pleaſure	237 2 6

The Duty of the Clerk of the Docquets, is to draw up, exemplify, and enter on the Roll, the Admiſſions of the ſeveral Officers of the Court; to prepare Bail Pieces entered into to any Attachment of Privilege, or other bailable Proceſs iſſuing out of the Prothonotaries Office, and attend the Court or a Judge therewith, when entered into, and when juſtified, or when Bail are added, or the Defendant ſurrendered; to make Copies of all Special Juries named by the Prothonotaries for the Plaintiff and Defendant; to make Copies of Reports in Court by the Prothonotaries if deſired, and of all Special Verdicts for the Judges and Attornies; to make Copies of all Rules of Court from the Remembrance of Terms which are paſt; to make Certificates of Declarations not being filed againſt Priſoners according to the Rules of the Court, in order to their being diſcharged; to make out Certificates of Writs

Supplement (M. 6.) *Continued.*

of Recordari and falſe Judgment, not being filed according to the Courſe of the Court, to enable the Parties to proceed in the inferior Courts; to copy, if deſired by the Parties, all Bills of Coſts and other Papers produced before the Prothonotaries relating to ſuch Bills when taxed; and daily to attend the Office of the Prothonotaries.

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To attend the Office of the Prothonotaries daily in Office Hours, and to do the common Buſineſs belonging to their Office.

Supplement (M. 7.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of the KING's SILVER, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerk of the King's Silver	William Daw	The Lord Chief Juſtice	For Life	227 19 10½

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To enter in Books, and upon the Rolls of the Court, the Deſcription, as ſet forth in the Writ of Covenant, of Eſtates upon which Fines are levied, with Fines paid thereon, the Parties concerned, and to make Extracts from the ſame. The Books are kept in the Office, that Searches may be made for Fines paſſed.

To ſee that the Fines are regularly levied agreeable to the exiſting Rules of the Court, and the Judge's Allocatur obtained where neceſſary; then to enter in Books the Writ of Covenant, the Pre and Poſt Fines, the Commiſſioners before whom ſuch Fines are acknowledged, and the Time when; afterwards to enrol the ſame, in order that the Poſt Fine be eſtreated into the Exchequer; and to make Extracts for the Practiſers when required.

Supplement (M. 8.)

An Account of the Office of CHIROGRAPHER, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Chirographer	George, James, Edward, and Henry Thomas Colebrooke	His Majeſty	Lives	257 5 8
Secondary	John Welch	The Chirographer	For Life	115 2 10
Regiſter	Do.	Do.	Do.	23 5 —
For Counties held by the Patentees	As above	—	Do.	162 7 3
Clerks by Purchaſe	John Welch	Do.	Do.	86 17 10
	H. Wall	Do.	Do.	46 18 4
	W. Palmer	Do.	Do.	18 13 4
	John Jordan	Do.	Do.	69 10 8
	J. Meakings	Do.	Do.	70 — —

Duty.] Taking in, entering, and ingroſſing the Indentures and Records of Fines. From Ten to Two in the Morning, and from Four to Seven in the Evening.

Supplement (M. 9.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of FILAZERS of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Interest.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
London and Middlesex	Thomas Bolton	By the Lord Chief Justice	For Life	844 4 2
Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Oxford, Cornwall, Glocester, Hereford, Worcester	Do.	Do.	Do.	86 2 10
Essex, and Herts	John Erskine	Do.	Do.	21 8 2
Surrey, Sussex, and Kent	T. Holloway	Do.	Do.	180 13 11
Hants and Wilts	Do.	Do.	Do.	14 11 4
Norfolk and Norwich, Stafford, Northampton, Salop, Rutland, and Monmouth	John Roberts	Do.	Do.	35 11 5
Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick	William Skinn	Do.	Do.	17 — —
Cambridge and Huntingdon	Harry Edgell	Do.	Do.	5 5 4
Suffolk	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 18 9
Somerset, Bristol, Dorset, and Poole	John Clarke	Do.	Do.	25 15 3
Lincolnshire and City of Lincoln	Harry Edgell	Do.	Do.	4 8 8
Devon and Exeter	Robert Batten	Do.	Do.	45 17 4
Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Newcastle upon Tyne	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Yorkshire, City of York, and Kingston upon Hull	Do.	Do.	Do.	

Supplement (M. 10.)

No Return was made by the CLERK of the JURATS in the Court of Common Pleas—He being stated to be absent upon Military Duty in Scotland.

An

Supplement (M. 11.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of RETURN OFFICE, and Office for INROLMENT of WRITS for Fines and Recoveries, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Clerk of the Return Office, &c.	George Byard	The Three Puiſne Judges	During Pleaſure	£. s. d. 56 2 4

Duty.] Is to return all Writs of Covenant, Entry, Summons, and Seiſin, in the Names of the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties in England, and to make regular Entries in Books provided at his Charge for that Purpoſe, of the Counties, Parties Names, and Places where the Premiſes lay, which are contained in ſuch Writs; and alſo the ſeveral Returns of all ſuch Writs (except Writs of Covenant) with the Names of the Attornies concerned in proſecuting the ſame, according to the ancient Method uſed in the ſaid Office: And he accounts and pays to the ſaid Three Judges Three Fourth Parts of the Profits of the ſaid Office, and retains the remaining Fourth for his Service, Charge, and Attendance. The Fee for returning and entering of every Writ of Covenant, Entry, Summons, and Seiſin, is One Shilling and Six Pence. No Inrolment of any of the above Writs have been applied for, or made in the ſaid Office for many Years.

Supplement (M. 12.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERKS of the ESSOIGNS, of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

	Nicholas Smith, Eſq.	By Lord Loughborough	For Life	£. s. d. 70 — —

An

Supplement (M. 13.)

An Account of the Office of CLERK of the JURIES of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed	Duration of Intereſt	Net Receipt for 1797.
Clerk of the Juries	Sir Thomas Turton	Cuſtos Brevium	For Life	£. s. d. 39 12 6

Supplement (M. 14.)

An Account of the Office of CHIEF PROCLAMATOR in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS, and the Officers by him appointed.

Hereditary Chief Proclamator	J. Walker Heneage	Claim by Deſcent	For ever	100 — —

General Buſineſs of the Office.] As the Proclamator has no perſonal Duty required of it, he cannot anſwer this Queſtion.

The Proclamator appoints Four Cryers, a Court Keeper, and a Porter, each holds his Place for Life. Attendance—None.

Supplement (M. 15.)

An Account of the Office of CRYER to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas in London and Middleſex.

Cryer -	Thos. Gordon	Lord Chief Juſtice	During Pleaſure	175 — —

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To ſwear the Juries impannelled to try Cauſes, and alſo to call and ſwear the Witneſſes in thoſe Cauſes.

An

Supplement (M. 16.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the ERRORS in the Court of COMMON PLEAS.

The Lord Chief Juſtice is Clerk of the Errors of the Court of Common Pleas; and Stephen Hough is his Clerk to execute the Office for him.

Supplement (M. 17.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the TREASURY and TREASURY KEEPER, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerk - -	R. Jeffries*			
Treaſury Keeper -	Robert Watſon	Lord Chief Juſtice	During Pleaſure	56 11 1

Supplement (M. 18.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the OUTLAWRIES, in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

Clerk of the Outlawries	James Holdſhip	By being Clerk to the Attorney General	During his Continuance as Clerk to the Attorney Gen.	— 5 1

Duty and Attendance.] Attends in the Attorney General's Chambers, to anſwer any Applications made.

* The Lord Chief Juſtice is Keeper and Clerk of the Treaſury, and receives the Fees; I am merely his Clerk, appointed by Parole.

An

Supplement (M. 19.)

An Account of the Office of CLERK of the SUPERSEDEAS in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Superſedeas - -	James Meddowcroft	By Sir William De Grey	For Life	Nothing

Duty.] To make out Writs of Superſedeas.

Supplement (M. 20.)

An Account of the Office of CLERK of the EXIGENTERS in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

Exigenter - -	James Meddowcroft	By Sir William De Grey	For Life	Nothing, the outgoings being 4ſ. 4d. more than received

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To make out Writs of Exigents, &c.

Supplement (M. 21.)

An Account of the Office of ASSOCIATE to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, in London and Middleſex.

				£. s. d.
Aſſociate - -	Harry Edgell	The Chief Juſtice	During Pleaſure	246 7 6

The Buſineſs of the Aſſociate to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas is, to attend the Courts in Middleſex and at Guildhall, at the Sittings at Niſi Prius; to receive and read all Records of Niſi Prius, Affidavits, Exhibits, Papers, and Writings, which are

Supplement (M. 21.) *Continued.*

are produced and given in Evidence on the Trial of Cauſes; to take Minutes of all the Proceedings in Cauſes, and of all Orders made by the Court at its Sittings of Niſi Prius; to enter the ſame in a Book kept for that Purpoſe, and to draw up and deliver ſuch Orders to the Suitors; to indorſe the Poſteas on all Records in Cauſes tried, and to tranſact other Buſineſs which occaſionally becomes neceſſary to be done, and which is very different in the various Cauſes tried, but of which an Account is given in a Liſt of Fees delivered in to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, purſuant to an Order of 23d March 1729.

I am not aware of any other Duty to be performed by the Aſſociate than that which ariſes in the Performance of the Buſineſs of the Office, and which I have already ſet forth.

Supplement (M. 22.)

An Account of the Office of MARSHAL to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Marſhal - -	Harry Edgell	By the Lord Chief Juſtice	During Pleaſure	222 — —

The General Buſineſs of the Office conſiſts in entering Cauſes for Trial in a Cauſe Book kept for that Purpoſe; in receiving the Records of Niſi Prius, which are delivered by the Attornies to the Marſhal to be abſtracted for the Chief Juſtice of the Court; in making Abſtracts thereof, and alſo Papers containing the Names of the Parties in Cauſes ſet down for Trial, and delivering ſuch Abſtracts and Cauſe Papers to the Lord Chief Juſtice; in attending the Court with the Records where the ſame are (after the Cauſes are called on) tranſmitted by the Marſhal to the Aſſociate of the Court. A Variety of other Buſineſs occaſionally occurs, a particular Account of which will be found in a Liſt of Fees delivered to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, purſuant to their Order of 23d March 1729.

It is the Duty of the Marſhal to attend in Court during the Sittings at Niſi Prius, and to tranſact the Buſineſs before mentioned.

Supplement (M. 23.)

An ACCOUNT of the Net Receipt of the Office of MARSHAL to the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the Court of COMMON PLEAS, on the Circuit for the Year 1797.

I make the following Return, for the Accuracy whereof I cannot anſwer, not having made any Entry of the many ſmall Fees and Perquiſites, of which the aggregate Receipts are compoſed. I compute the Net Receipts of my Office of Marſhal to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas for the Year 1797 (making no Deduction therefrom on Account of Horſe Hire, and Travelling Expences on the Circuit, which, if his Lordſhip had not permitted me to travel with him, would have amounted nearly to the whole Profits) at - - - - - - £. s. d. 66 — —

Supplement (M. 24.)

OFFICERS of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

An ACCOUNT of the Net Receipts of the CRYER, CLERK, and STEWARD of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of the Court of COMMON PLEAS, upon the Circuit for the Year 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
Cryer, Clerk, and Steward for the Year 1797	46	—	—

Supplement (M. 25.)

OFFICERS of the Honourable Mr. Juſtice BULLER.

	£.	s.	d.
The Emoluments of his Two Clerks, ariſing from Buſineſs done at Chambers in Serjeants Inn, for the Year 1797, after deducting their Expences in doing that Buſineſs - - - - -	348	13	4
The Emoluments of his Marſhal on the Two Circuits, in the Year 1797 - - - - -	110	2	2
The Emoluments of his Cryer on the Two Circuits, in the Year 1797, after deducting his Circuit Expences	106	14	3
The Emoluments of Clerk and Steward, on the Circuit, in the Year 1797 - - -	22	19	—

OFFICERS

Supplement (M. 26.)

OFFICERS of the Honourable Mr. Juſtice HEATH.

	£.	s.	d.
The Emoluments of his Two Clerks ariſing from Buſineſs done at Chambers in Serjeant's Inn, for the Year 1797 - - - -	365	14	11
The Emoluments of Cryer on the Two Circuits in the Year 1797, after deducting his Circuit Expences	54	—	—
The Emoluments of Clerk and Steward on the Circuit, in the Year 1797 - - -	20	—	—
The Emoluments of his Marſhal on the Two Circuits, in the Year 1797 (he being at no Expence) -	49	—	—

Supplement (M. 27.)

OFFICERS of the Honourable Mr. Juſtice ROOKE.

	£.	s.	d.
The Emoluments of his Two Clerks, ariſing from Buſineſs done at his Chambers in Serjeant's Inn, for the Year 1797, after deducting the Expences thereon attendant - - - -	382	1	8
The Emoluments of the Office of Marſhal on Two Northern Circuits in the Year 1797, after deducting the Circuit Expences - - -	162	—	—
The Emoluments of the Offices of Cryer and Clerk on Two Northern Circuits, in the Year 1797, after deducting the Circuit Expences - - -	183	14	6

The Emoluments of the reſpective Offices of Marſhal and Cryer under the Puiſne Judges depend entirely on the Quantity of Buſineſs done on the Circuits.

Supplement (M. 28.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of WARDEN of the FLEET PRISON and other OFFICERS of the ſaid Priſon, and of the ſeveral Officers by him appointed in the ſeveral COURTS of WESTMINSTER HALL.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Warden - -	John Eyles, Eſq.	By the King	During Pleaſure	800 — —
Clerk, Papers -	Nicholas Nixon	By the Warden	Do.	214 — —
Keeper, Weſtminſter Hall - -	Do.	By Do.	Do.	8 9 6
Tipſtaffs to Common Pleas - -	John Hemming	By Do.	Do.	88 — —
	Thomas Storr			88 — —
Tipſtaff to Exchequer and Rolls -	John Davis	By Do.	Do.	77 10 —
Tipſtaff to Chancery	Walter Williams	By Do.	Do.	2 8 6

Note 1. The Annual Sum of £200, paid the Warden by Government, in Compenſation for the Loſs of certain Houſes in Fleet Market, taken down in 1793, whoſe Rents amounted to £247.

Note 2. Beſides the Taxes and other Diſburſements of the Wardenſhip of the Fleet, the Office is ſubject to Loſſes by Eſcape, which are not eaſily reducible to an Average, but which amounted in the Year 1791 to near £2,000.

RETURNS

RETURNS

FROM THE

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Supplement (N. 1.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CURSITOR BARON, or FIFTH BARON, in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
	Francis Maſeres	By the King	Good Behaviour	391 17 6

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To appoſe the Accounts of the Sheriffs of England, but not of Wales; to caſt or diſmiſs Sheriffs out of the Court of Exchequer, when they have paſſed their Accounts; to attend at the Exchequer Chamber on Seal Days, at the Sealing of the Writs in Exchequer Proceſs; to receive the Proffers of the Sheriffs on the Two Proffer Days; to read over the Bills of Neceſſaries of the Court of Exchequer, brought in by the Chief Uſher of the Exchequer; and to deliver into the Tally-Court-Office, in the Receipt of the Exchequer, the Writs of Liberate for the Payment of them, and to ſwear all Perſons who are to render Accounts to Government, to the Truth of their Accounts; and to adminiſter the Oaths of Allegiance, and Abjuration of the Pope's Spiritual and Eccleſiaſtical Authority, and alſo the Oath of Office to all Officers of the Exciſe; and to adminiſter Oaths concerning the Life of Perſons having Annuities from Government, and Oaths concerning the Delivery of Land Tax Bonds, and other Tax Bonds.

Supplement (N. 2.)

An Account of the Office of the LORD TREASURER's REMEMBRANCER of and in the Exchequer.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Interest.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Heron, Bt.*	By the King	For Three Lives	207 4 6

The Business of this Office was formerly very considerable, being the Office principally concerned in what respected the landed and casual Revenue of the Crown.

An Account of the Office of the LORD TREASURER's REMEMBRANCER in the Exchequer, so far as concerns the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks in the said Office; the Account, so far as concerns the Remembrancer, being delivered in by himself or his Deputy.

				£. s. d.
First or Antient Secondary	John Perrott	Admitted by taking an Oath of Office	For Life	450 — —
Second Secondary and Filazer	John Kipling	Do.	Do.	202 9 3
Third Sworn Clerk	John Matthew Grimwood	Do.	Do.	168 4 10
Fourth Sworn Clerk	Wm. Foxton	Do.	Do.	116 1 11
Junior Sworn Clerk	Henry Playford	Do.	Do.	64 19 3

The Select Committee on Finance having, upon Application of the Sworn Clerks, been pleased to permit an Inspection of the Return made by the Treasurer's Remembrancer, in obedience to a former Order of the Committee, it is with great Concern that they feel themselves under the Necessity, from a Duty which they owe to the Offices they hold, to make some Remarks upon his Return, and particularly to controvert a recent Claim on the Part of the Remembrancer, of varying the Number of Sworn Clerks at his Discretion. The Office of Treasurer's Remembrancer is

* This Officer holds the Situation of Searcher, Packer, and Gauger, in the Port of Cork, £.504 5s. 7d. per Annum.

Supplement (N. 2.) *Continued.*

is of a very antient Eſtabliſhment in the Court of Exchequer, is a public Office concerned in the Revenue of the Crown, and in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and not the private Office of the Remembrancer. During the Exiſtence of the Military Tenures, the Buſineſs of the Office was very conſiderable, but by the Abolition of thoſe Tenures more than Half of the Buſineſs was annihilated, and it followed of Courſe that the Number of Sworn Clerks became diminiſhed, but their Number has continued the ſame as it now is for about a Century paſt, and, as is humbly contended, cannot be altered without the Sanction of the Court of Exchequer; and they beg Leave to remark, in Support of this Opinion, that upon a late Attempt of the Remembrancer to increaſe the Number, the Court was pleaſed to direct, that no ſuch Alteration ſhould be made without their Authority, and it was thereupon abandoned by the Remembrancer. The Remembrancer and the Two Secondaries receive very antient Salaries from his Majeſty, and they and the Sworn Clerks receive antient Fees proportionate to the reſpective Duties of the Remembrancer and the Sworn Clerks (which are perfectly diſtinct from each other) from the public Accountants and Suitors of the Court. The Remembrancer is acknowledged to be the Superior, or as he is ſtiled, the Maſter of the Office, a Name very uſually given to Heads of Colleges and other Public Inſtitutions, as was the Name of Clerk to various Officers in the Courts of Juſtice, to the Remembrancer, who was formerly ſtiled Clerk of the Remembrance, and (as is well known) to other Officers of ſuperior Rank.

The Secondaries and other Sworn Clerks in the ſame Office (who alſo act as Attornies there for Suitors, and are ſo named in the Pleadings entered of Record) as well as the Remembrancer, have Freeholds in their Offices, are each and every of them Officers of the Court of Exchequer, are alike bound by its Orders, and have an equal Claim to its Protection. The Inquiries of the Committee do not, as the Secondaries and other Sworn Clerks humbly conceive, call for a particular Diſcuſſion of the relative Situation of the ſeveral Officers, but they hope for Indulgence in having ſtated what they have done by Way of Remark on the Return of the Remembrancer; and they forbear intruding themſelves further upon the Attention of the Committee, than by proteſting againſt ſuch Return, ſo far as it concerns the relative Rights of the Remembrancer and the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks in the ſame Office, and ſo far as it ſtates it to be the Duty of the Secondaries and Sworn Clerks to attend Daily during the Sitting of the Court of Exchequer, ſuch Statement being repugnant to the eſtabliſhed Uſage, but they admit it to be their Duty to attend occaſionally on the Part of the Crown, and of the Suitors by whom they are retained, on the Appoſals of Sheriffs, and at other Times when the Court is pleaſed to call for their Attendance.

J. Perrott.
John Kipling.
J. M. Grimwood.
William Foxton.
Henry Playford.

Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office,
Somerſet Place, 13th June, 1798.

An

Supplement (N. 3.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of EXCHEQUER of PLEAS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Interest.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerk of the Pleas -	Wm. Stewart Rose	Chancellor of the Exchequer Clerk of the Pleas.	Quam diu se bene gesserit	320 8 7½
Deputy -	John Dax		Pleasure	315 — —
Bag Bearer -				

General Business of the Office.] Prosecution and Defence of Actions at Common Law, and the Inrolment of Deeds. To take Minutes in Court, draw up all Rules, make Reports on all Matters referred to him, tax Bills of Costs, allow Bails, and sign Process and Judgments.

The Clerk of the Pleas is also Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber, and his Duty on that Account is to allow Writs of Error, certify Transcripts, and attend the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and draw up all Rules thereon.

Supplement (N. 4.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SECONDARY and SWORN CLERKS of EXCHEQUER of PLEAS.

Secondary, as first Sworn Clerk or Attorney	John Miller	The Clerk of the Pleas	For Life	
2d Sworn Clerk or Attorney	Abel Jenkins			
3d Sworn Clerk or Attorney	R. Edmunds			
4th Sworn Clerk or Attorney	Thomas Dax			

An

Supplement (N. 5, and 6.)

An ACCOUNT of the PIPE OFFICE, SECONDARIES, and SWORN CLERKS, in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerk of the Pipe -	Lord William Bentinck	By the Crown	For Life	635 11 4
Deputy - -	Thos. Lowton	The Clerk of the Pipe	During Pleaſure	100 — —
1ſt Secondary -	Henry Cranmer		For Life	950 18 8
2d Secondary -	Robt. Winter		Do.	290 16 —
Sworn Clerks -	James Farrer		Do.	201 14 —
	James Cranmer		Do.	183 7 —
	Peter Sykes		Do.	132 4 —
	Allatſon Burgh		Do.	130 4 —
	John Heaton		Do.	77 4 4
	James Paine		Do.	70 7 —

Supplement (N. 7.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of COMPTROLLER of the PIPE in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

				£. s. d.
The Comptroller of the Pipe may be termed the Second Officer in the Pipe Office	Right Hon. the Earl of Orford. (deceaſed)	By the Chancellor of the Exchequer	During juſt Demeanour in his Office	207 8 2

Duty.] The Deputy Comptroller of the Pipe makes a Comptrolment or Chancellor's Roll Once a Year, from the Great Roll of the Pipe; he ſends out Summonſes from the ſaid Great Roll Twice every Year to the Sheriffs of every County, for levying the Rents, Farms, and Debts, within their reſpective Counties; he alſo ſends out Summonſes from the ſaid Great Roll Once a Year to the Sheriffs of every City and Town, for levying the like within their reſpective Juriſdictions; he alſo enters the whole Accounts of all the ſaid Sheriffs on the Comptrolment Roll; he alſo enters on the

Supplement (N. 7.) *Continued.*

ſaid Roll the Iſſues and Taxes which remains on the Accounts of the Receivers General of the ſeveral Aids and Taxes granted by Act of Parliament, and ſends the ſame in Summonſes from the Great Roll of the Pipe to the ſeveral Sheriffs to levy the ſame; he alſo enters on the Comptrolment Roll the ſeveral Diſcharges made on the Great Roll of the Pipe, and takes the ſame out of the Summonſes; he alſo attends the Appoſal of every Sheriff before the Curſitor Baron, and makes the Award on the Comptrolment Roll according to the Sheriffs Anſwers; and he alſo attends the Court of Exchequer on the Diſcharge or Caſting out of every Sheriff, with the States of their Accounts delivered to him by the Attornies of the Pipe Office.

An ACCOUNT of the Office of DEPUTY COMPTROLLER of the PIPE, and SWORN CLERKS therein.

	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
	Thomas Farrar	By the late Earl of Orford	During Good Behaviour	236 7 1

21 *die Junii* 1798.—EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of ALLATSON BURGH, Eſq.

WHO are the Porter Bag and Bagman at the Pipe Office?

The Junior Sworn Clerk is at preſent the Porter Bag; and there is a Bagman alſo, who is a menial Servant of the Office.

An

Supplement (N. 8.)

An ACCOUNT of the Eſtabliſhment of the Office of CLERK of the FOREIGN ESTREATS, in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Clerk - -	Earl of Orford. (deceaſed)	Chancellor of the Exchequer	Life	161 15 —
Deputies - -	Thomas Farrar	Clerk of Foreign Eſtreats	During good Behaviour	—
	Wm. Harris	Do.	—	73 6 8

Duty.] The Deputy Clerk of the Foreign Eſtreats iſſues the Summons of the Green Wax, Twice every Year, to the Sheriffs of every County, City, and Town, which contain the Common Pleas Poſt Fines, the King's Bench Fines and Recognizances, the Eſtreats from the Clerks of Aſſize, and the Eſtreats from the Clerks of Sewers. He alſo attends the Appoſal of every Sheriff in the Foreign Appoſer's Court, and marks the Eſtreat Rolls agreeable to the Sheriffs Returns, and the Claims made by the Bailiffs of the ſeveral Liberties throughout England; he makes out Conſtats of forfeited Fines and Recognizances for Individuals, as required; he iſſues the Schedules of Claims made by the Bailiffs of the Liberties of Kirton and Boſton in Lincolnſhire, by the Citizens of London, and by the Bailiff for the Duchy of Lancaſter.

14th *March* 1798.—The EXAMINATION of THOMAS FARRER, Eſquire, Deputy Clerk of the Foreign Eſtreats.

[Delivers in ſeveral Eſtreat Rolls.]

Lord Orford was the laſt Clerk of the Foreign Eſtreats; he is ſince dead; ſince which the Place has not been filled up; I have been in the Office nearly Four Years.

Did Lord Orford, in his Life Time, while you were his Deputy, execute the Office in Perſon?

No.

Did

Supplement (N. 8.) *Continued.*

Did he perform any official Act, in the Courſe of any One Year, while you were his Deputy?

No.

Have you the Cuſtody of the Eſtreat Rolls?

Yes: they conſiſt principally of forfeited Fines and Recognizances; they are returned to the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, and I take them from thence, giving a Receipt for the ſame.

Do you know by what Officers they are ſent to the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer?

By the Clerks of the Peace for Counties; and for Boroughs, Clerks of Aſſize and Sewers; King's Bench Rolls and Common Pleas are alſo returned by the Junior Judge of the reſpective Courts into the Exchequer in open Court. Once a Year I attend in the Court of Exchequer at the Appoſal of all Sheriffs, and I mark upon the Eſtreat Rolls in my Cuſtody ſuch Anſwers as the Sheriffs render. Such Fines, Recognizances, and Amerciaments as each Sheriff has received he anſwers by ſaying Tot, whereupon I mark that Anſwer upon the Roll of the Eſtreat. Where the Sheriff has not received any Thing, he anſwers Nil, which I mark alſo on the Roll. When the Sheriff receives Part and not the Whole, he anſwers Tot as to Part, and Nil as to the Reſt. At the Appoſal, where any Claim is to be made on Behalf of any Lord of a Liberty, and the Foreign Appoſer reads out of the Proceſs any Fine, &c. which the Lord claims, his Bailiff on his Behalf makes ſuch Claim in open Court, and the Foreign Appoſer and Deputy Clerk of Eſtreats mark the Record accordingly. As to ſuch Sums as are totted by the Sheriff, the Proceedings thereupon is between the Deputy Foreign Appoſer and the Sheriff. Such as are nilled, the Clerk of Nichills once a Year by his Deputy tranſcribes, and ſends the Schedules in to the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, from whence Proceſs is iſſued to recover the Nichill Debts. There is not in my Office any collective Statement or Abſtract from the Rolls, that ſhews in one View the Eſtreats of the Year. In the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, it will appear from the long Writ what Nichill Sums have been recovered, and the Foreign Appoſer can ſhew the Amount of the Sums both nilled and totted.

An

Supplement (N. 9.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CLERK of the NICHILLS, in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Clerk of the Nichils	Robert Forſter	The late Lord North	Believes for Life	Not yet received

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To extract from the various Eſtreats in the Exchequer the ſeveral Debts that are marked (Nil) write them on Parchment-Rolls, and tranſmit to the Pipe Office.

Supplement (N. 10.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of FOREIGN APPOSER, in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

				£. s. d.
Foreign Appoſer in the Court of Exchequer	John Duffell, Eſq.	By the Treaſury	For Life	216 16 6

The Duty of the Foreign Appoſer is Annually to appoſe all Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Towns, in England, on the Proceſs of the Summons of Green Wax (except Durham, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and the Principality of Wales) he fits over and adjudicates all Fines due to the Crown, and alſo thoſe claimed by Lords of Liberties; after ſuch Appoſals, he makes out a State of each Account, a Copy of which on Parchment he tranſmits to the Pipe Office, where it is recorded in the Great Roll; and charged on each Sheriff by the Clerk of the Pipe, on the Adjuſtment of his Account; the Foreign Appoſer makes out from the Eſtreats returned at the Seſſions of the Peace Allowances for Juſtices Wages, and alſo Schedules for Lords of Liberties, which, after paſſing the Seal of the Exchequer, entitles them to receive the Amount of their Fines.

An

Supplement (N. 11.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of SURVEYOR of GREEN WAX, in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Surveyor and Receiver General of the Green Wax	John Jenkinſon, Eſq.	By the Crown	During Pleaſure	191 10 —

General Buſineſs of the Office ſtated in the Patent.

Supplement (N. 12 and 13.)

An ACCOUNT of the Offices of SECRETARY and UNDER SECRETARY to the Right Honourable the CHANCELLOR of His MAJESTY's Exchequer, with the Office of SEALER, in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

				£. s. d.
Secretary - -	Sir William Bellingham, Bart.	The Chancellor of the Exchequer	During Pleaſure	481 4 9
Under Secretary and Sealer	Robert Gray	Do.	Do.	286 19 6

Duty of Office.] It is the Duty of the Secretary and Under Secretary to lay before the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Accounts of all Public Accountants for Declaration, and likewiſe the Tranſcripts of all Leaſes of the Crown Lands for his Signature; to examine the Bills of Cravings delivered by Sheriffs on account of particular Expenſes incurred, and ſpecial Services performed, in the Execution of their Office, and to ſtate thereupon the Sums which may appear proper for the Chancellor's Allowance, according to the ſeveral Vouchers produced, and the Nature of the Service executed; and to keep regular Entries or Copies of ſuch Bills, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral Items of Allowance; to examine, and to make Entry of, the Bills of Neceſſaries furniſhed by the Chief Uſher of the Court of Exchequer, and the Bills of the Exchequer

Supplement (N. 12 and 13.) *Continued.*

Exchequer and Treaſury Meſſengers for their uſual travelling Charges, and to lay the ſame before the Chancellor for his Order of Allowance: further, to prepare the Conſtitutions or Warrants for all Offices within the Appointment of the Chancellor.

It is the particular Duty of the Under Secretary, in his Office of Sealer in the Court of Exchequer, to attend to the Sealing of all Writs and Proceſs iſſued out of that Court, and to the Sealing of all Leaſes of the Crown Lands.

Supplement (N. 14.)

RETURN of RICHARD LOWNDES, Marſhal and Aſſociate of the Lord Chief Baron.

The Duty of the Office is to receive and enter all Records for Trial, abſtract the ſame, call the Juries, read all written Evidence, record the Verdicts, indorſe the Poſteas, and make out Orders of Niſi Prius.

The Attendance is during the Sittings in and after each Term, and upon the Circuits.

Supplement (N. 15.)

ACCOUNT of the CLERK to the LORD CHIEF BARON.

	£.	s.	d.
The Fees and Emoluments of the Office of Clerk to the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, for the Year 1797 - - - -	246	8	6

Supplement (N. 16.)

ACCOUNT of the CLERK and STEWARD to the LORD CHIEF BARON.

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of the Emoluments of the Office of Clerk and Steward to the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, on the Circuit for the Year 1797, after paying Expences - - - - -	Nothing.		

Supplement (N. 17.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of CRYER to the LORD CHIEF BARON, at NISI PRIUS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Cryer -	William Avis	The Chief Baron	at Will	180 — —

Supplement (N. 18.)

OFFICERS to the Honourable Mr. Baron HOTHAM.

	£. s. d.
Fees and Emoluments received by Mr. Baron Hotham's Clerk, at Weſtminſter, and at Chambers in Serjeant's-Inn, for One Year ending the 31ſt Day of December, 1797 - - - - -	154 — 7
Fees and Emoluments received by Ditto as Cryer, upon the Circuit, for One Year, December 31ſt, 1797	91 — —
The Account of JOHN FURNIVAL, Marſhal to the Honourable Mr. Baron Hotham, for Fees ariſing from Cauſes and other Buſineſs of the Two Circuits, for the Year ending 31ſt December, 1797 - -	140 — —
Out of which muſt be deducted the Hire and Keep of a Servant and Two Horſes, and other Expences of the Two Circuits, about - - - - -	40 — —
Net Profit for the Year ending 31ſt December, 1797	£.100 — —

Supplement (N. 19.)

OFFICERS to the Honourable Mr. Baron PERRYN.

	£. s. d.
The Fees, Profits, and Emoluments received by Mr. Baron Perryn's Clerk, at Weſtminſter and at Chambers, for One whole Year, ending 31ſt December, 1797 -	151 18 6

The

Supplement (N. 19.) *Continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
The Fees and Profits of the Cryer and Clerk (after deducting the Expences) in the Year 1797, being the Weſt and Oxford Circuits, were - - -	89	—	—
Fees and Profits of the Marſhal of the Weſt and Oxford Circuit, in the Year 1797, (after deducting the Expences) - - - - - -	69	—	—

Supplement (N. 20.)

OFFICERS to the Honourable Mr. Baron THOMSON.

	£.	s.	d.
Fees and Emoluments received by The Honourable Mr. Baron Thomſon's Clerk, at Weſtminſter and at Chambers in Serjeant's Inn, in the Year 1797 -	146	3	—
Fees and Emoluments received on the Circuits (the Oxford and Northern) in the Year 1797, after deducting the Expenſes - - - - -	33	7	2
Fees and Emoluments of Cryer on the Circuits (the Oxford and Northern) in the Year 1797, after deducting the Expenſes - - - -	101	12	10
Fees and Emoluments of Marſhal, on the Circuits (the Oxford and Northern) in the Year 1797, after deducting the Expenſes - - -	107	—	4

The Fees and Emoluments ariſing from the Buſineſs done on the Northern Circuit are in general conſiderably more to each Officer than upon any other Circuit.

Supplement (N. 21.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of MARSHAL of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Patentee - -	J. Sayer, Eſq.	His Majeſty	For Life	145 11 9
Deputy - -	Robert Langley Appleyard, Gent.	The Patentee	During Pleaſure	21 1 —

Duty.] To attend the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Council on the Nomination of Sheriffs, and afterwards on the ſeveral Sheriffs on their Half Yearly Appoſals, and on paſſing their Accounts before the Barons of the Exchequer, and the Curſitor Baron and Foreign Appoſer on the Pipe Proceſs.

Attendance—At Weſtminſter Hall every Day in Term, except Mondays and Thurſdays; and at the Exchequer Seals after each Term.

Supplement (N. 22.)

The RETURN of the COURT KEEPER of the Court of EXCHEQUER.

SAMUEL BAKER, appointed by the Hereditary Chief Uſher, John Walker Heneage, Eſq. the 25th April 1797, for Life, executes the Office in Perſon. The Emoluments thereof ariſe from eſtabliſhed Fees, which in the laſt Year amounted to - - - £. 45 s. 5 d. 6

The Duty of the Office is conſtant, being obliged to attend in and out of Term, he having Charge of the Records depoſited in the Court of Exchequer, which are frequently ſearched by various People with the Clerks in Court.

Supplement (N. 23.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of FIRST FRUITS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Remembrancer -	G. B. Devon	Freehold by Purchaſe, therefore in himſelf	Perpetuity	150 — —
1ſt Sworn Clerk -	John Bacon	The Remembrancer	Good Behaviour	150 — —
2d Sworn Clerk -	Wm. Shrigley	Do.	Pleaſure	31 10 —

General Buſineſs of the Office.] Receipt of the Firſt Fruits by Compoſitions on Bonds and Præmanibus, iſſuing Proceſs for Recovery of Non-ſolvent Debts of Firſt Fruits, Arrears of Tenths, &c. Biſhops Returns of Inſtitutions, attending the Appoſals of Sheriffs at Weſtminſter, to recover Monies due to the Revenue; attending different County Seſſions (when required) with Records and other official Muniments, Care and Cuſtody of Records in Office, which the Public have frequent Recourſe to; keeping Accounts, &c.

Supplement (N. 24.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of RECEIVER of the FIRST FRUITS.

				£. s. d.
Receiver	John Bacon	The Lords of the Treaſury	For Life	29 4 —
Clerk	Wm. Shrigley	The Receiver	During Pleaſure	

Hours of Attendance.] From Ten till Three o'Clock.

Supplement (N. 25.)

An Account of the Office of the COMPTROLLER of the FIRST FRUITS.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Comptroller -	Lord Walſingham	Lords of the Treaſury	For Life	101 10 —
Deputy - -	F. D. Bacon	By the Comptroller	During Pleaſure	

Hours of Buſineſs] From Ten till Three o'Clock.

Supplement (N. 26.)

An Account of the Office of CLERK of the AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

				£. s. d.
Clerk, or Keeper of Records	John Caley	Lord William Bentinck, as Clerk of the Pipe	During Pleaſure	127 — —

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To inſpect the Records and Evidences at proper Intervals, and keep the ſame in good Order and Preſervation, ſo that they may be conveniently reſorted to on all occaſions for Information and Evidence; alſo to ſearch the ſaid Records and Evidences on all Applications for that Purpoſe, and to make Copies of ſuch of them as from Time to Time may be required.

An

Supplement (N. 27.)

An Account of the Office of His MAJESTY's REMEMBRANCER, in the Court of Exchequer.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Remembrancer	The Right Hon. Thomas Steele	By the King	For Life	870 13 1
Deputy Remembrancer	Abel Moyſey, Eſq.	By the Remembrancer	During Pleaſure	840 — —
Two Secondaries	E. Taylor, Eſq.	Do.	For Life	50 7 —
	David Burton Fowler, Eſq.	Do.	Do.	705 9 6
Six Sworn Clerks	Alex. Bennett	Do.	Do.	284 5 10
	William Lane	Do.	Do.	106 19 4
	Craven Ord	Do.	Do.	550 1 9
	William Pope	Do.	Do.	
	Charles Gapper	Do.	Do.	
	Hutton Wood	Do.	Do.	
Twenty-one Side Clerks				
(Three vacant Seats)				

General Buſineſs of the Office.] This conſiſts of Proceedings of the Court in Revenue and in Equity.

On the Revenue Side. Informations upon Penal Statutes, Intruſions, Debt, Seizure, &c. are entered and proſecuted.

On the Equity Side. The Buſineſs and Mode of Proceeding is nearly the ſame as in the Offices of the Six Clerks and Regiſters in Chancery.

An

Supplement (N. 28.)

An Account of the Office of CLERK of the ERRORS, in the EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber	Harry Edgell	Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleaſe	For Life	£. s. d. 778 8 11 for ½ of the Year

Duty.] To attend the Court of Exchequer Chamber during the Sittings; to take Minutes, receive the Directions of the Court, and affirm or reverſe the Judgments; and to tranſact the general Buſineſs before ſet forth.

General Buſineſs of the Office.] To receive the Writ of Error and Tranſcript of the Judgments in the Court of King's Bench, and to make Copies thereof for the Parties; to grant Rules requiring the Plaintiffs in Error to alledge Diminution, and aſſign Errors, and all Rules made by the Court of Exchequer Chamber during their Sittings; to file the ſeveral Pleadings in Error, and make Office Copies thereof; to ſign and file all Writs of Certiorari; to enter Cauſes for Argument, and deliver Books thereof to the Judges; to ſign Non-pros, and tax Coſts in Error upon the Non-pros or Affirmance; to prepare and engroſs the remitting of the Reverſal, Affirmance, or Non-pros of the Writ of Error, and remit the ſame with Writ and Tranſcript to the Court of King's Bench, for the Completion of the Judgment upon the Roll, &c.

Supplement (N. 29.)

The Return of the CHIEF USHER of the Court of Exchequer.

Hereditary Chief Uſher of the Exchequer	John Walker Heneage	A Grant in Fee by King Henry the Second	An abſolute Fee Simple Eſtate	Nil

The

Supplement (N. 29.) *Continued.*

The Duty of the Office is to provide and deliver out Acts of Parliament for the Barons of the Exchequer, Stationary, Bags, Books, Standiſhes, Ink, Penknives, Parchment, and other Neceſſaries for them and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Attorney and Solicitor General, Serjeant at Law, and King's Council, Surveyor General, Auditors, and other Officers; to provide Coals and Candles for the Barons; to direct, and ſee to and pay the Workmen's Bills for the Furniture and Repairs of the Courts of Exchequer and the Offices belonging thereto, and alſo the Repairs of a particular Portion of the Building of Weſtminſter Hall allotted to the Office of Chief Uſher.

The RETURN of the FOUR USHERS of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
The Four Uſhers	Samuel Baker Anthony Harris George Fox (Vacant)	By the Hereditary Chief Uſher	For their reſpective Lives	129 5 7 each

The Duty of the Uſhers is to attend on the Barons during the Terms, and at all the Sittings in Court and Serjeant's Inn after Terms. There has been no Alteration in the Fees and Emoluments of Office ſince 1782, further than the Increaſe of Diminution of Buſineſs has occaſioned.

The RETURN of the MESSENGERS of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

The Meſſengers	Rd. Stevanſon S. Wilkinſon Wm. Effington S. Groombridge	The Hereditary Chief Uſher	For their reſpective Lives	

An

Supplement (P. 1.)

An Account of the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY of ENGLAND.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
				£. s. d.
Judge - -	Sir James Marriott, Knt.	By the King	Good Behaviour	1,380 — —
Regiſtrar - -	Charles George Lord Arden	Do.	For Life	10,340 * 2 5
Marſhal - -	John Crickitt	Do.	Pleaſure	

* An Account of Fees and Emoluments belonging to the Office of REGISTRAR of the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY.

The principal Source from whence the Fees and Emoluments belonging to the Office of the Regiſtrar of the High Court of Admiralty ariſe, are Letters of Marque, Condemnations of Ships belonging to Enemies, Proceedings on Litigations in the Prize Court, and Inſtruments incident to ſuch Proceedings, Copies of Papers, and Poundage upon Monies paid out of Court, as particularly mentioned in the Anſwer to the next Queſtion.

The Groſs Receipt of Poundage for the Year 1797, ariſing out of Monies in the Regiſtry, being the Proceeds of the Sale of Ships and Cargoes, and brought in during the Litigations reſpecting the ſame, amounted in that Year to £3,525 10*s*. 6*d*. at the Rate of Two Pence in the Pound for all Money paid out.

Supplement (P. 2.)

An Account of the Office of REGISTRAR of the HIGH COURT of APPEAL for PRIZES.

Regiſtrar - -	Charles George Lord Arden	By the King	For Life	1,024 2 8

An

Supplement (P. 3.)

An ACCOUNT of the COURT of DELEGATES.

RANK.	NAME.	By whom Appointed.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Regiſtrar - -	Charles George Lord Arden	By Letters Patent	For Life	£. s. d. 9 18 2

Supplement (P. 4.)

An ACCOUNT of the Office of MARSHAL of the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY.

				£. s. d.
Marſhal - -	John Crickett	Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty	During Pleaſure	4,210 — — (Vide Supplement P. 5.)
Deputy Marſhal -	Perrot Fenton	By the principal Marſhal	Do.	

Duty.] The Marſhal is obliged, by virtue of his Office, either by himſelf or Deputy, to wait upon the Judge with the Silver Oar to and from the Court, to attend the Court during its Sittings, and to execute the Warrants, Attachments, Monitions, Orders, and Decrees of the ſaid Court, and to give conſtant Attendance for ſuch Purpoſes; alſo to attend the Judge with the Silver Oar to and from every Seſſions of Admiralty, held by virtue of a Special Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, for the Trials of Piracies, Felonies, and other Offences committed at Sea, and to execute all Sentences and Judgments paſſed by virtue of ſuch ſpecial Commiſſion; the Marſhal is likewiſe obliged, by himſelf or Deputy, to execute all Warrants and Orders directed to him by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, for apprehending Deſerters, attending Courts Marſhal, laying Embargoes, &c.

Supplement (P. 5.)

Statement of Particulars reſpecting the Sum of £3,333 8s. 6d. being Part of the Emolument of the Marſhal of the High Court of Admiralty.

IN obedience to the Order of the Select Committee on Finance, dated "Mercurii, 20° die Junii, 1798," I do hereby declare, that the Sum of £3,333 8s. 6d. Part of the Groſs Receipt of the Emoluments of the Office of Marſhal of the High Court of Admiralty of England, for the Year 1797, aroſe out of Poundage, or Commiſſion, on the Sales of Ships and Goods, which were diſpoſed of by virtue of Decrees of Appraiſement and Sale directed to me, ſuch Poundage or Commiſſion being at the Rate of Two and an Half per Cent. on the Groſs Proceeds of ſuch Sales; and I do alſo certify, that the Emoluments of the ſaid Office would have amounted to a much larger Sum, if the Rights of the Marſhal had not been invaded by the Employment of Claude Scott, Eſq. and John Fiſher, Doctor of Laws, to ſell many Cargoes, which were adjudged by the ſaid High Court of Admiralty.

Witneſs my Hand, this 21ſt June, 1798.

J. Crickett,

Marſhal of the Admiralty.

Supplement (P. 6.)

The RETURN of RICHARD WHEADON, CRYER of the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY.

The Cryer has no Salary. The Emoluments of the Office ariſe from Fees received of the Suitors in the Court; and from Fees received of Government for attending the Execution of the Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer.

The Net Amount of ſuch Emoluments for 1797 was £150.

OFFICES EXECUTED BY DEPUTY.

Supplement (Q. 1.)

OFFICES executed by DEPUTY in the COURT of CHANCERY.

OFFICE.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797. £.	s.	d.
Principal Regiſtrar.	For Life, as the Survivor of Three Lives	640	—	—
Regiſtrar of Affidavits.	Like the preceding.	267	—	7½
Clerk of the Hanaper.	Do.	1,727	9	3½
Prothonotary.	Life	99	8	—
The Twenty-four Curſitors, Twenty-one Curſitorſhips being executed by Deputy.	Do.	—	—	
Clerk of Subpœna Office.	— —	63	19	6
Chaff Wax.	Do.	529	12	3
Sealer.	Do.	356	13	—½
Clerk of the Preſentations.	Do.	158	16	8
Clerk of Inrolments in Bankruptcy.	Good Behaviour	17	10	6
Patent Clerk of the Bankrupt Office.	Life	4,003	5	7
Clerk of the Cuſtodies of Idiots and Lunatics.	Do.	308	3	6
Clerk of the Crown.	Do.	1,200	15	2
Clerk of the Letters Patent.	Do.	388	10	—
Clerk of Diſpenſations.	Do.	409	—	6

Supplement (Q. 2.)

CURSITORSHIPS executed by DEPUTY.

COUNTIES.	Allowance to Deputies. £. s. d.	Net Receipt for 1797. £. s. d.
Suffolk and Huntingdon	13 17 4	75 8 6
Dorset and Northumberland	16 — —	49 15 6
York and Westmorland, &c.	70 1 9	253 5 5
Hants and Warwick	37 8 —	134 18 9
London and Middlesex	142 — —	619 2 11
Devon	17 — —	74 1 —
Bucks and Bedford	14 — —	39 12 3
Hereford and Monmouth	15 — —	60 1 11
Surrey and Salop	34 10 —	115 1 7
Glouceſter, Cambridge, and Briſtol	30 6 5	103 11 2
London and Middleſex	142 — —	618 10 8
Stafford, Wilts, and Lichfield	31 10 —	109 18 —
London and Middleſex	142 — —	611 17 2
Oxford and Rutland	7 — —	21 8 10
Norfolk and Cumberland	18 18 —	87 11 9
Eſſex and Berks	21 — —	105 19 11
Northampton and Nottingham, &c.	20 2 8	75 13 8
London and Middleſex	134 — —	580 — —
Hertford and Derby	15 — —	78 16 1
Devon, Canterbury, and Exeter	32 12 —	91 17 1
Lincoln and Somerſet	23 — —	96 17 8
	977 5 9	4,063 9 10

Alſo there are executed in Perſon the following:

	£. s. d.
For Somerſet and Lincoln	122 7 6
Suſſex and Worceſter	80 8 1
Leiceſter and Cornwall	64 8 1
	267 8 8

RECEIPT.

	£. s. d.
Net Profits of 21 Sinecure Curſitorſhips	4,063 9 10
Allowance to Deputies for the ſame	977 5 9
Net Profits of the Three acting Curſitors	267 3 8
	5,247 19 3

OFFICES

Supplement (R. 1.)

OFFICES executed by DEPUTY in the COURT of KING's BENCH.

OFFICER.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s. d.
Chief Clerk, or Prothonotary.	For Life, as the Survivor of Two Lives.	5,396 1 6
Comptroller of the Seals of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas.	Hereditary to Heirs Male.	433 4 7
Marſhal and Aſſociate.	Pleaſure of the Chief Juſtice	530 — —
Filazer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Inrolments.	Life.	280 11 6
Clerk of the Declarations.	Life.	100 — —
Uſher and Cryer.	Two Lives.	238 — —

Supplement (R. 2.)

OFFICES executed by DEPUTY in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

Cuſtos Brevium.	Heirs General.	477 8 11
Clerk of the King's Silver.	Life.	227 19 10½
Chirographer.	Three Lives.	257 5 3
Regiſter for the Court, held by the Patentees in the Chirographer's Office.	Life.	162 7 2
Clerk of Eſſoigns.	Do.	70 — —
Clerk of the Juries.	Do.	39 12 6
Filazers (executed by Deputy)	Do.	291 17 7
Chief Proclamator.	In Fee.	100 — —

Supplement (R. 2.) *Continued.*

FILAZERSHIPS executed by DEPUTY.

COUNTIES.	Allowance to Deputies.	Net Receipt for 1797.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincolnſhire	2 2 —	4 8 8
Suffolk	6 9 4	12 18 9
Eſſex and Herts	21 8 2	21 8 2
Surrey, Suſſex, and Kent	43 16 3	180 13 11
Hants and Wilts	5 — —	14 11 4
Norfolk and Norwich, Stafford, Northampton, Salop, Rutland, Monmouth	11 16 9	35 11 5
Derby, Leiceſter, Nottingham, & Warwick	4 18 8	17 — —
Cambridge and Huntingdon	5 5 —	5 5 4
	100 16 2	291 17 7

Alſo there are executed in PERSON the following:

	£. s. d.
Somerſet, Briſtol, Dorſet, and Poole	25 15 3
Devon and Exeter, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland and Northumberland, and Newcaſtle, Yorkſhire, and York	45 17 4
London and Middleſex	844 4 2
Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Oxford, Cornwall, Glouceſter, Hereford, and Worceſter	36 2 10
	951 19 7

By DEPUTY	281 9 10	
In PERSON	900 6 5	
TOTAL	£.1,181 16 3	

OFFICES

Supplement (S.)

OFFICES executed by DEPUTY in the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

OFFICE.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s. d.
His Majeſty's Remembrancer.	Life.	870 13 1
Clerk of the Pleas.	Good Behaviour.	320 8 7½
Clerk of the Pipe.	Life.	635 11 4
Comptroller of the Pipe.	Good Behaviour.	207 8 2
Marſhal.	Life.	145 11 9
Foreign Appoſer.	Do.	216 16 6
Surveyor and Receiver General of Green Wax.	Pleaſure.	191 10 —
Meſſengers, 3 out of 4.	Life.	—
Clerk of Errors, Exchequer Chambers	Do.	778 8 11 for Three Terms.
Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer.	For Life of the Survivor of Three Lives.	207 4 6

Supplement (T.)

OFFICES executed by DEPUTY in the COURTS of GREAT SESSIONS for WALES.

Cheſter Circuit.		£. s. d.
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown.	Two Lives.	320 3 7
Compounder.	31 Years from 1783.	519 1 8
North Wales.		
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown.	Life.	70 — —
Carmarthen Circuit.		
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown.	Do.	637 9 —
Compounder.	— —	384 16 5
Brecknock Circuit.		
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown.	Life.	250 — —

Supplement (V. & W.)

OFFICES executed by DEPUTY in the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY and ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS of CANTERBURY and LONDON.

OFFICE.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s. d.
Prerogative Court.		
Regiſter.	Three Lives.	2,737 17 6
Conſiſtory Court.		
Regiſter.	Two Lives.	252 10 5
Admiralty Court.		
Regiſtrar.	Life.	10,340 2 5
Court of Appeal for Prizes.		
Regiſtrar.	Life.	1,024 2 8
Court of Delegates.		
Regiſtrar.	Life.	9 18 2

WRITS OF ERROR.

Supplement (X.)

An Account of WRITS of ERROR, made out by the Curſitors of the Court of CHANCERY in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797.

RETURNABLE.

	Houſe of Lords.	Exchequer Chamber.	King's Bench.
1795	39	372	162
1796	38	374	173
1797	48	513	215
		1,259 Exchequer Chamber.	550
		550 King's Bench.	
	Total -	1,809	

An Account of the Number of Writs of Error, which were argued in the Court of King's Bench, in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797.

Hilary Term	1795	None argued.
Eaſter	1795	One argued.
Trinity	1795	None argued.
Michaelmas	1795	One argued.
Hilary	1796	None argued.
Eaſter	1796	One argued.
Trinity	1796	One argued.
Michaelmas	1796	One argued.
Hilary	1797	One argued.
Eaſter	1797	None argued.
Trinity	1797	None argued.
Michaelmas	1797	One argued.
		Seven argued.

An Account of the Number of Writs of Error, returnable in the Exchequer Chamber, which have been there argued in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797.

In the Year 1795	4	As appear by the Books of Philip Fonnereau, Eſq. late Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber.
In the Year 1796	6	
In the Year 1797	2	
	12	

Supplement (X.) *Continued.*

Return reſpecting WRITS of ERROR in the EXCHEQUER.

There was not any Writ of Error from the Court of Exchequer returnable in the Exchequer Chamber argued in 1795 and 1796.

There was One Writ of Error from the Court of Exchequer returnable in the Exchequer Chamber, argued there in the Year 1797.

There were only Two Writs of Error in the Court of Exchequer argued in the laſt Five Years, one of which was in 1794, and the other in 1797.

John Dax,
Deputy Clerk of the Pleas of the Court of Exchequer, and of the Errors in the ſaid Court.

Supplement (Y.)

PROCEEDINGS in ERROR in the Court of KING'S BENCH.

In obedience to the Order of the Seleſt Committee, I certify, that in the ordinary Courſe of Proceeding in ſuch Caſe, a Judgment may be affirmed in Two Terms, or Three at the fartheſt, from the Term of ſuing out the Writ.

R. Forſter,

8th June, 1798.

PROCEEDINGS in ERROR in the EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

By the ordinary Courſe of Proceedings upon a Writ of Error from the King's Bench returnable in the Exchequer Chamber, it is Three Terms in Proſecution after the Writ is returnable and brought into the Court, and the Proceedings on ſuch Writ, as follow:

In the Firſt Term.—Appearance entered, Copies of Tranſcript obtained, and Rule to alledge Diminution granted.

Second Term.—A Rule to aſſign Errors obtained. Errors aſſigned. A Rule to return a Certiorari iſſued (if required). The Writ of Certiorari iſſued and returned.

Third Term.—The Parties rejoin, and enter the Cauſe for Argument or Affirmance, and the Judgment is affirmed or reverſed.

Harry Edgell,

12th June, 1798. Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber.

Supplement (Z.)

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Principal Commiſſioners for taking a Survey of the COURTS of JUSTICE throughout England and Wales, and inquiring into their Fees, to His Majeſty, on the Officers of the Court of Chancery; dated the 8th of November, 1740.

AND purſuant to the Direction of the Commiſſion, to prove by what juſt and honourable Ways and Means the Abuſes may be reformed, and what Remedies may be applied thereto, the Sub-Commiſſioners have laid before us ſeveral Propoſals, in order to the making Regulations, as follow:

That the Fees left doubtful by the Preſentments of the Juries be ſettled, and fixed, and when that is done,

That ſuch Fees as on this Enquiry ſhall be found lawful and reaſonable be eſtabliſhed, ſuch as are illegal aboliſhed; and if any Fees ſhall be found exorbitant, or higher than is reaſonable, with regard to the Service performed, and the Qualification to be required in the Officers, thoſe Fees, though ancient, to be reduced within due Bounds, for the Eaſe of the Subject, after the Determination of the Intereſts of the preſent Officers, on due Satisfaction made to them.

That for preventing the Increaſe of Fees, and the Exactions of Officers for the future, the Court, and thoſe who preſide therein, will be pleaſed to take the moſt effectual Care, by ſuch Methods as they ſhall think moſt proper, to confine all the Officers to the Fees to be eſtabliſhed, and to hinder the Increaſe of them under any Pretence whatſoever, and in order thereunto, to make ſuch Inquiries, from Time to Time, into the Obſervance of the Regulations which ſhall be eſtabliſhed on this Occaſion with reſpect to Fees, and to give ſuch Directions therein as ſhall be neceſſary.

That it is, they humbly conceive, moſt neceſſary, for the effectual preventing the Increaſe of Fees, to eſtabliſh an expeditious and eaſy Method, with as little Expence as may be, whereby the Suitors and others may obtain Juſtice againſt ſuch Officers who demand, or ſhall take more or higher Fees than ſhall be allowed.

Supplement (Z.) *Continued.*

That a Liſt or Liſts of Fees belonging to all the Officers of the Court, when eſtabliſhed, be ſigned by the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper or Commiſſioners of the Great Seal, and by his Honour the Maſter of the Rolls, and be entered on Record, and kept among the Rolls and Records of the ſaid Court.

That a Liſt of all thoſe Fees, when eſtabliſhed, be alſo printed, that all Officers and others concerned may furniſh themſelves herewith, which may alſo be the Means of preſerving them to future Ages, and of making any future Inquiry of this Kind far leſs difficult than the preſent.

That a Liſt or Table of the Fees of every Office be hung up therein in ſome conſpicuous Place, where it may be moſt eaſily ſeen; and that there be alſo kept in each Office a Book fairly written or printed, to contain all the Fees belonging to that Office, according to the Eſtabliſhment of the ſame, ſuch Book to be ſigned by the principal Officer or Officers, and always lie open for the Inſpection of the Suitors and others concerned.

That no Expedition Money be demanded or taken on any Pretence whatſoever, but that every Officer be obliged, either by himſelf or by a ſufficient Number of Clerks to be kept by him, to diſpatch the Duty and Service of this Office in due Form, for the eſtabliſhed Fees, without further Expectation or Reward.

That no Office belonging to the Court, or concerning the Adminiſtration of Juſtice therein, be for the future allowed to be bought or ſold, the Sale of Offices being, as they apprehend, one of the principal Cauſes of the Increaſe of Fees, the Purchaſers generally finding themſelves under the ſtrongeſt Temptations, by all Ways and Means, to increaſe their Profits (which muſt be at the Expence of the Suitors) in order to make their Offices worth the Money they pay for them; and where the Offices are held for Life only, or other uncertain Eſtate, the Temptation is ſtill the ſtronger, as the Hazard is greater.

That the Execution of theſe Offices by Deputies may be alſo prevented as far as is practicable.

That

Supplement (Z.) *Continued.*

That the Number of Officer or Officers be not permitted to encreaſe in regard to the ſplitting and multiplying of them, which may probably tend to the Increaſe of the Fees, beſides other Inconveniences to the Suitors, in rendering the Buſineſs of the Court more difficult and troubleſome.

That proper Penalties be added, where neceſſary, to enforce the Obſervance of theſe Regulations.

And they further obſerved, that in the Courſe of their Inquiry it had appeared to them, that a great Part of the Expence of the Suitors in many Offices aroſe from the Copies of Proceedings, &c. How this great Expence to the Suitors may be leſſened, whether by reducing the Length of ſuch Proceedings, by leaving out the immaterial and unneceſſary Parts of them, or by inſerting more Words in a Line, or more Lines in a Sheet (for which there is more than ſufficient Room in every Sheet) or by reducing the Fee uſually taken for ſuch Copies, or by what other Ways or Means, they humbly ſubmit to the Conſideration of thoſe who may be better able to judge, and who have Authority to provide ſuitable Expedients and Remedies, and to eſtabliſh proper Regulations, whereby Juſtice may be adminiſtered to Your Majeſty's Subjects with as much Diſpatch and as little Expence as conveniently may be.

We, having taken the Propoſals above mentioned into our Conſideration, beg Leave to obſerve to Your Majeſty, that as to ſeveral of the Matters therein contained, and which come within our Commiſſion, we have in the Courſe of the Proceedings given our Opinion thereon, and made ſuch Regulations as we comprehended ourſelves to be warranted to do.

And as to the Reſidue of the Matters therein propoſed, we think they well deſerve to be conſidered, and that many Parts thereof may be very beneficial to the Suitors; but divers of them appear to us to be of ſuch a Nature as can be only effectually eſtabliſhed by the Authority of Parliament.

Having

Supplement (Z.) *Continued.*

Having thus gone through the ſeveral Preſentments of the Jury, and Reports of the Sub-Commiſſioners as to the Court of Chancery, and compleated the Inquiry directed to be made as to that Court, ſo far as we have been enabled to do,

We humbly ſubmit the ſame to Your Majeſty's Royal Conſideration.

Dated the 8th Day of November, 1740.

Hardwicke, C. (L. S.)
Wilmington, P. (L. S.)
William Yonge, (L. S.)
John Audley, (L. S.)
Mat. Lant, (L. S.)
J. Betteſworth, (L. S.)
H. Penrice, (L. S.)
Warwick, (L. S.)
Ar. Onſlow, (L. S.)
W. Lee, (L. S.)
J. Verney, (L. S.)
J. Willes, (L. S.)
J. Comyns, (L. S.)

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

Speedily will be Publiſhed,

THE FOURTH VOLUME:

Containing the COMMITTEE's REPORTS upon the

POLICE—AND CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

STATIONARY OFFICE.

ADMIRALTY.

DOCK YARDS — AND TRANSPORTS.

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

CHATHAM CHEST—GREENWICH HOSPITAL—AND CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

THE OFFICES OF SECRETARY AT WAR — JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—COMMISSARY GENERAL OF MUSTERS, &c.

AND

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND.